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TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Boiler Explosion on Shipboard at Liverpool.

Thanksgiving Festivities of American Residents in Berlin.

Sailing of the United States Squadron from Lisbon.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Statement Relative to the Maintenance of the Present Boundaries of Rome.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

It now seems that the statement that "it will be impossible for the proposed Conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome," was not the utterance of *La France*, one of the Government organs of Paris, but of the St. Petersburgh *Journal*, an official newspaper, and regarded quite as good authority, usually, on diplomatic questions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Boiler Explosion on Shipboard at Liverpool—Thirty-three Persons Killed.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

While the steamship *Bonbonlina*, which plies between this port and Greece, carrying the British mails, was loading at her wharf at about noon to-day, an accident occurred which resulted in fearful loss of life. One of the boilers of the steamer exploded with a loud report that was distinctly felt throughout the whole city. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others injured. The steamship was entirely destroyed.

Award of the Contract for the Carriage of Mails to the United States to the Cunard Steamship Line.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. GEORGE W. HUNT, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in reply to inquiries on the subject, made the statement that the Government had concluded a contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, (the Cunard Line,) for a regular weekly mail service between Liverpool and the United States, the steamships of the Company to stop at Queenstown, as heretofore, to take up the latest mails.

An Armorer's Shop Robbed by Fenians.

CORK, Friday, Nov. 29.

One of the armories in this city was entered last night by supposed Fenians, who carried off 120 revolvers and 10 Snider rifles.

PRUSSIA.

Thanksgiving Festivities of American Residents in Berlin.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The citizens of the United States in this city held a festival yesterday in observance of the national Thanksgiving Day.

A banquet was given in the afternoon at which some 170 American ladies and gentlemen were present, besides a number of eminent foreign guests and friends of America.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was Chairman, and made a speech, which was replied to by Herr FORKENBECK, the President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Both speakers gave eloquent expression to the cordial state of feeling existing betweeen the American and German nations.

The festivities concluded in the evening with a ball, which was a brilliant affair.

PORTUGAL.

Departure of the United States Squadron.

LISBON, Friday, Nov. 29.

The United States naval squadron, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, sailed from this port yesterday. The usual courtesies were exchanged and salutes were fired as the fleet steamed out of the harbor, headed by the flagship *Franklin*.

LOUISIANA.

Gen. Hancock Assumes Command of the Fifth Military District.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 29.

The troops were drawn up on the levee yesterday to receive Gen. HANCOCK, but were withdrawn upon the receipt of an order from the latter, telegraphed from Baton Rouge.

The following is Gen. HANCOCK's order on taking command of this district:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 29.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 40.—*First*—In accordance with General Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 27., 1867, Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Second—The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenace of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority; but when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the Press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in the district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil authorities, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the Courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary. While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK.
W. G. MITCHELL, Aid-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

The Convention to-day passed resolutions inviting Gen. HANCOCK and Gov. FLANDERS to seats inside the bar, indorsing the removals made by Gen. MOWER, and in favor of the abolition of the cotton tax. Judge TALIAFERRO not being present, Mr. INGRAHAM (colored) was appointed temporary Chairman.

Postponement of the North Carolina Conservative Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Nov. 29.

After a full consultation had by many of the Conservative gentlemen present, it was deemed best to advise a postponement of the Conservative State Convention, called to meet here on the 11th of December next, and leave the time and place to be hereafter designated by the State Executive Committee. A State Executive Committee was appointed, and it is presumed the arrangement will be entirely acquiesced in.

A very large number of men from different portions of the State have been in attendance for some days on the United States Circuit Court.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Nov. 29.

General Order No. 224, by Gen. POPE, sets forth that the Reconstruction Convention having provided, as required by Congressional enactments, for the levy and assessment of such taxes on the property of the State as are necessary for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, payment by the State Treasurer of appropriations for the pay of officers and members will be sanctioned. The Convention granted eight divorces from the bands of matrimony to-day, and dismissed one suit for bigamy. A majority of the Committee on Franchise reported back the additional section to the franchise article, empowering the next Legislature to disfranchise rebels who have not aided in reconstructing the State under the laws of Congress, which was tabled until to-morrow. This proposed action threatens the partial breaking up of the Convention. An ordinance was reported declaring void all marriages between the whites and freed people, and requiring the Legislature to provide against such marriages under severe penalties. The extreme Radicals strongly opposed it, and a colored delegate said it was contrary to the Civil Rights Bill. The ordinance was tabled until to-morrow. An ordinance was passed declaring valid all official acts of public officers in this State under military authority during the existence of the present provisional Government, as if the same had been in due course of the law. A bureau of emigration has been established by the Convention.

Canadian Affairs—The Commercial Bank Bill—Intercolonial Railroad.

OTTAWA, Canada, Friday, Nov. 29.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day, and finally revised the Commercial Bank Bill, which will be reported to both Houses and speedily acted upon. The general opinion is that the Bank will resume business at an early day.

Hon. JOHN ROSE, Minister of Finance, has been reelected for Huntingdon by acclamation.

DICKENS writes to a friend in Montreal that he expects to give a few readings in Canada in the latter part of the month of April.

The House of Assembly for the Province of Ontario will meet for the dispatch of business on Dec. 27.

Resolutions respecting the Inter-colonial Railroad are expected to be laid before the House to-night. The authorized appointment of two Commissioners, who, with two to be appointed by the Imperial Government, shall superintend the works. They also provide for raising £1,000,000 sterling on the credit of the Dominion, in addition to the £3,000,000 guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The question of the route of the road will be afterward decided.

Colored Meeting in Richmond—Request for a Convention of Whites.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 29.

This afternoon a meeting of colored Republicans was held at Capitol Park, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that in view of the efforts of the Conservatives to intimidate the colored voters, Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, Gov. PEIRPOINT, FRANKLIN STEARNS and others be requested to call a State Convention of white Republicans to assist and direct the colored people in carrying the election for the ratification of the Constitution.

The two colored delegates from this city to the Convention were present, and joined in the request.

Addresses were made urging the necessity of having the aid of the white Republicans in the coming election.

Defeat of the Convention in South Carolina—Deposits of Phosphates.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 29.

Further election returns from the interior districts render it almost certain that the Convention is defeated, as the total vote polled falls short many thousands of the requisite majority of registered voters.

Immense deposits of valuable phosphates, said to be superior to Peruvian guano and of incalculable value, have been discovered on plantations hitherto considered of little value, stretching along the banks of Ashley River a few miles above this city. A company has been formed, backed by Northern capitalists, to utilize these deposits, which consist of animal remains forming a thick substratum for many miles. The subject excites considerable interest here.

Severe Snow-Storm in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 29.

A rain-storm set in about 6 o'clock last night, and continued until toward morning, when it turned into a furious snow-storm, which still continues to rage with great violence. Probably six inches of snow have fallen, though the greater part fell in mud and melted. The mercury is now below the freezing point, and the indications are in favor of clear weather. The storm came from the northwest, and during yesterday prevailed throughout Western Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Will of a Connecticut Millionaire—Liberal Bequests.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Nov. 29.

Mr. SILAS BRONSON, who died at the St. Nicholas on Monday, was a native of Middlebury, Conn. He leaves an estate estimated at over $1,000,000. He gives, by will, $200,000 to the City of Waterbury for a public library. To each of twenty-five nephews and nieces, $15,000, and the rest to his heirs at law, his brothers and sisters or their representatives. There were six brothers and sisters, three of whom survive him.

The Port Royal Railroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 29.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Port Royal Railroad, designed to connect Augusta with Port Royal Harbor, held on the 27th inst., STEPHEN C. MILLETT, of Beaufort, was elected President, and R. E. ROBBINS, of Boston, with eleven other Directors. More than half the grading is already complete, and two thousand hands will be out on the work immediately.

Adjournment of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 29.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States adjourned to-day to meet in Baltimore on the third Tuesday in May next. The action of the Assembly a year ago, excluding colored persons from the ministry, has been rescinded, and all persons having the requisite recommendations will hereafter be admitted.

Murder in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Nov. 29.

A man named OWEN MCGOVERN was murdered last night by JAMES MONTOOTH. MCGOVERN, who had been drinking hard during yesterday, struck MONTOOTH several times, when MONTOOTH stabbed MCGOVERN in the neck, killing him almost instantly. MONTOOTH made no attempt to escape.

Chancellor Walworth's Funeral at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 29.

The funeral of the late Chancellor WALWORTH took place to-day at 2 P. M., and was conducted with Masonic ceremonies.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. PARKER has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to examination for promotion. Passed Assistant Paymaster C. A. M. MCDANIEL and Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon ROBERT F. BROOKS have been ordered to the *Newbern*. Assistant Surgeon ALFRED GRIFFITH has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Acting Ensign JOHN H. LINSCOTT has been discharged.

A Board, consisting of the following-named officers, has been ordered to convene at the Naval Asylum of Philadelphia, on the 2d of December, for the purpose of examining surgeons for promotion: Surgeon JAMES M. GREEN, President; Surgeon A. A. HENDERSON, member; Surgeon THOMAS J. TURNER, Recorder.

By order of Gen. POPE, the commanding officers of the Districts of Georgia, Alabama and Florida are authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men not exceeding thirty days. The number allowed to be absent at one time to be limited to five per centum of the command at each post. Gen. POPE requires application for furloughs for a longer period than thirty days must be made at his headquarters.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF PARIS AND WESER.

The steamship *City of Paris*, of the Inman Line, from Liverpool Nov. 20 and Queenstown Nov. 21, arrived at this port yesterday after an unprecedented run of eight days from Queenstown to quarantine. The log of the *City of Paris* shows that she sailed from Queenstown Thursday, Nov. 21, at 4:11 P. M., arrived off Nantucket lightship at 1:20 A. M. on the 29th, stopped at the bar for pilot at 2:50 P. M., passed Sandy Hook at 3:15, and dropped anchor at quarantine at 4:15 same day. The greatest speed during twenty-four hours was attained on Thursday, Nov. 28, when she scored 364 miles. The *City of Paris*, throughout the voyage, had mostly light and variable winds.

The steamship *Weser*, from Bremen Nov. 16, and Southampton Nov. 19, also arrived yesterday. She left Southampton, Nov. 19, at 6 P. M., and was off Sandy Hook on the 28th at 9 P. M., accomplishing the trip in the extraordinary time of nine days and three hours.

An incident unprecedented in the annals of the British Government offices took place on the 19th ult. A deputation from a meeting, at which resolutions were passed in favor of clemency to the condemned Fenians at Manchester, attended at the Home Office to receive Mr. HARDY's reply as to whether he would receive them or not. He answered by letter in the negative, but consented to receive any memorial that might be prepared. Hereupon the deputations, headed by one of the obscurities of the Reform League, held a meeting in an ante-room of the Home Office, notwithstanding the protests of officials, and indulged in the most unmeasured abuse of Mr. HARDY, the Government and everybody whose name occurred to the fervid speakers. The scene was most disgraceful, and had been unanimously condemned by the London papers.

There was reason to hope that the question of the *Mermaid*, the British ship that was fired upon by the Spanish authorities off Tarifa, was, after some months of incessant communication between the two Governments, approaching a settlement. It was stated the Spanish Government had agreed to the decision of a neutral Power, and as there was nothing in it which should render such a proposal unacceptable to Great Britain, it was expected there would soon be an end of the matter. The question of the *Victoria* was settled as to principle, though of course the owners and the Spanish authorities do not exactly agree as to the amount of compensation. There only remained pending that of the *Tornado*, and that had reached a stage in which it is not likely to prove a serious embarrassment to either country.

It was understood that the contractor for the loan of £1,000,000 for the Honduras Railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had resolved that no portion of the amount subscribed shall be expended until a further and thorough examination of the details of the enterprise shall have sufficiently established the anticipations expressed in the prospectus.

Intelligence from the camp at Zoulla, dated Nov. 2, announces that the advanced brigade of the expedition arrived at Zoulla Oct. 21. Abyssinians from the neighborhood were flocking to the camp in search of employment. The latest dates from the captives were of Oct. 6.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Marshal BAZAINE to the command of the Third Army Corps at Nancy.

The City of Rome has given a banquet to the defenders of Monte Rotondo previous to its capture by GARIBALDI. The guests consisted chiefly of the Antibes Legion.

Another letter of KOSSUTH's has been published, in which he agitates against the new Hungarian railway loan.

A bill for emancipating the Jews will shortly be laid before the Hungarian Diet.

In Spain a royal decree has been issued that, considering the tranquillity of the country, the state of siege is raised throughout. A great number of copies of revolutionary handbills are, however, in circulation, inciting the Spaniards to a general rising.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that OMAR PASHA has returned from Crete, where HASSEIM DAYM PASHA has assumed the chief command of the Imperial forces.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Emperor Napoleon's Speech—The Sessions of the French Chamber—Meeting of Mazzinians—Gen. Garibaldi—Political Prosecutions in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867.

The Emperor's speech, on the opening of the Legislative Session yesterday, is of course the prevailing topic of discussion here. It has been so cautiously framed that it affords but little room for hostile criticism, but there are some who profess to see in its carefully-rounded phrases a double meaning. The passage, for instance, which states that the changes effected on the other side of the Rhine must be accepted frankly, and the declaration loudly made that as long as the interests and dynasty of France are not menaced it would not interfere in the transformations produced by the will of populations is variously interpreted. The conservative classes maintain that it is a frank exposition of the policy of the Government in regard to Germany while the Republicans sneer at it as purposely ambiguous. Who is to be the judge, they ask, of the point at which the interests and dignity of the country are menaced—the Emperor or the Nation? On these questions there is not always a perfect accord between them, and it unfortunately almost always happens that when His Majesty disregards the voice of the people, he commits blunders which lead to the most serious consequences.

The proof that the speech has answered its purpose is to be found in the fact that it has produced a greater feeling of confidence in commercial circles, and that the opposition journals approach it gingerly. All that the *Liberte* ventures to say of it is that its contents may be summed up in four words: "Armed peace" and "Repressed liberty." If this be so there would be something to gain by demonstrating the correctness of the assertion. A mere rhetorical antithesis will not convince the understandings of people, who have such an interest in believing M. DE GIRARDIN prejudiced.

Although in general people are disposed to attach an inverse sense to the Emperor's assurances on the subject of his pacific dispositions, there is no reason to doubt that he is this time sincere. The tremendous responsibilities which would be imposed upon him by a war with Germany, and the uncertainty of its results, are more than he can venture to confront in his present feeble state of health. It is the consciousness of his precarious condition which has led him to insist on the Empress being always present at the Cabinet councils. He feels that he may be snatched away at any moment, and therefore he desires to habituate her as much as possible to the cares and anxieties of the position which will devolve upon her after his death. It is not likely that a ruler so fully sensible of his danger would seek to aggravate it by embarking in so perilous an undertaking as a war with Germany. Why, then, should people refuse to give him credit for the sincerity of assurances which are based on the best of all possible grounds—necessity. The speech, I repeat, is one that should be accepted without any of the usual reservations in this regard. It means peace in the fullest and most unequivocal sense of the word.

MEASURES OF THE SESSION.

It is believed that the first measure that will be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature will be the bill upon the army, next, that upon the Press, and afterward the bill upon the right of reunion. The two last measures will afford an opportunity to the opposition to interpellate the Government on the political prosecutions which are following each other in such rapid succession.

NEW SENATORS.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree elevating to the rank of Senators, M. GOUIN, Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif; Dr. CONNEAU, Deputy; M. DE MARNAS, Councilor of State; Vice-Admiral VICOMTE DE CHAPANNES and M. NISARD, Inspector-General of Public Instruction.

Dr. CONNEAU, it will be remembered, was the Empreror's physician when he was confined in the Fortress of Ham, and helped him to escape from that fortress. He has ever since been attached to his household, and one of his sons is being educated with the Prince Imperial.

MEETING OF THE MAZZINI FACTION AT LUGANO.

It is stated that on the 10th a reunion of Italian Republicans was held in the Grillanzoni mansion, under the presidency of MAZZINI.

The meeting was opened by a speech from MAZZINI, in which he traced a parallel between the present position of Italy and that of France in 1830, comparing Gen. MENABREA to POLIGNAC, and GARIBALDI to LAFAYETTE. He said that the errors committed by the Italian Government were likely to prove fatal to the monarchy; if it had been wounded to the heart at Aspromonte, it might be regarded as dead at Mentana. "I do not deceive myself," he added "as to the reception that a government of republican form would meet with in Italy, but the chance of our party consists in the fact that the Italians have no other dynasty or younger branch to oppose the house of Savoy. Consequently the country tired of a bad monarchical government and desirous of change, would be constrained at last to raise the Republican flag."

The speeches of the other Republicans were a mere reëcho of that of MAZZINI. The following were the resolutions adopted:

"To obtain the immediate convocation of Parliament, and engage the Republican deputies to resign if the Government did not give an assurance that it would immediately call for the *plebiscite* which decides that Rome shall be the capital of Italy.

To excite an insurrection in Sicily and Calabria with a view to obtain there, if necessary, men and arms.

To persuade the population of the cities and provinces that they must refuse the payment of taxes, and hold themselves ready to rise at the first signal.

To organize everywhere Committees of Insurrection, &c."

Among the persons present at the meeting were chosen the men who are to preside over the Republican Committees in the principal cities of the Kingdom.

THE PROSECUTION AGAINST GARIBALDI.

The law authorities at Florence have come to the conclusion that there are legal grounds to justify proceedings against GARIBALDI. Will the Italian Government act upon it? No one here believes that it will or wishes that it should, except the clerical party. The defence of GARIBALDI before the Tribunals would lead to many awkward disclosures, and it is not desirable to rake up facts which might go to prove what is now only a presumption—the bad faith of Mr. RATAZZI's administration.

POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS IN PARIS.

Notwithstanding the statements that have appeared to the contrary the Government seems determined to persevere with the prosecutions which it has commenced against the authors of the disturbances which took place the other day in the Cemetery of Montmartre, as well as against the persons who were concerned in the destruction of the iron seats on the boulevards. The initiative will perhaps be taken this week before the tribunals on both cases. It is said that the domiciliary visits which led to the other subsequent political arrests are being continued, and a good deal of anxiety is being manifested on the subject. The *Presse* states that seditious placards of the grossest and most violent kind, and having reference to French intervention in Rome, have not only been distributed largely among the working classes, but sent to the different newspapers within the last few days.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Proceedings in the House of Lords—Opening Speech of the Queen—Discussion of the Issues of the Day.

From the London Times, Nov. 20.

The third session of the Nineteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain commenced yesterday for the dispatch of business. The session was opened by commission, the Lord Chancellor reading the address from the throne as follows:

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: In again applying to you for your advice and assistance, I regret that I have found it necessary to call for your attendance at an unusual, and probably, to many of you, an inconvenient season.

The Sovereign of Abyssinia, in violation of all international law, continues to hold in captivity several of my subjects, some of whom have been specially accredited to him by myself, and his persistent disregard of friendly representations has left me no alternative but that of making a peremptory demand for the liberation of my subjects and supporting it by an adequate force.

I have accordingly directed an expedition to be sent for that purpose alone; and I confidently rely upon the support and coöperation of my Parliament in my endeavor at once to relieve their countrymen from an unjust imprisonment, and to vindicate the honor of my Crown.

I have directed that papers on the subject shall be forthwith laid before you.

I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I see no reason to apprehend the disturbance of the general peace of Europe.

A band of Italian volunteers, without authority from their own Sovereign, having invaded the Papal territory and threatened Rome itself, the Emperor of the French felt himself called upon to dispatch an expedition for the protection of the Sovereign Pontiff and his dominions. That object having been accomplished, and the defeat and dispersion of the volunteer force having relieved the Papal territory from the danger of external invasion, I trust that His Imperial Majesty will find himself enabled, by an early withdrawal of his troops, to remove any possible ground of misunderstanding between His Majesty's Government and that of the King of Italy.

The treasonable conspiracy commonly known as Fenianism, baffled and repressed in Ireland, has assumed in England the form of organized violence and assassination. These outrages require to be rigorously put down, and I rely for their effectual suppression upon the firm administration of the law and the loyalty of the great mass of my subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for the ensuing year are in the course of preparation, and will in due time be laid before you. They will be framed with a view to economy and to the necessary requirements of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

As a necessary sequel to the legislation of the last session, bills will be laid before you for amending the representation of the people in Scotland and Ireland.

I have reason to believe that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the boundaries of existing boroughs, as well as of the proposed divisions of counties and newly-enfranchised boroughs, have made considerable progress in their inquiries, and no time will be lost after the receipt of their report in laying before you their recommendations for your consideration and decision.

A bill will also be presented to you for the more effectual prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.

The Public Schools Bill, which has already been more than once submitted to Parliament, will again be laid before you.

The general question of the education of the people requires your most serious attention, and I have no doubt that you will approach the subject with a full appreciation both of its vital importance and its acknowledged difficulty.

Measures will be submitted to you during the present session for amending and consolidating the various acts relating to the mercantile marine.

The exemption which the country has now for some time enjoyed from the cattle plague, affords a favorable opportunity for considering such permanent enactments as may relieve the home trade from vexatious restrictions, and facilitate the introduction, under due regulation, of foreign cattle for home consumption.

Measures for the amendment of the law which have been deferred under the pressure of more urgent business, will be submitted for your consideration.

Other questions apparently calling for legislative action have been referred to Commissioners, whose reports, as they shall be received, shall, without delay, be laid before Parliament.

It is my earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be so guided as to conduce to the general contentment and happiness of my people."

The discussion of the address then commenced. Lord BROWNLOW and Lord HYLTON respectively moved and seconded an address in answer to the speech.

Lord RUSSELL then proceeded to discuss the issues of the day. After alluding to the Abyssinian war, he dwelt upon the Italian question, and, with respect to recent events, referred to an article in the Convention of September which he thought was likely to give rise to complications—namely, the article giving the Pope power to raise foreign troops. Serious difficulties might arise from this provision, and he considered all these interventions in the internal affairs of other countries injurious to the interests of Europe and inconsistent with the principles they professed.

Lord HOUGHTON, referring to the relations existing between France and Italy, said he could have wished that the words in the speech with regard to the early withdrawal of the French troops had been omitted, because they assumed that it would lead to a solution of the Italian question. With respect to a Conference of the European Powers, he hoped that before Her Majesty's Government disposed of that matter, whenever it should be referred to them, they would seriously consider that the Papal question was territorial as well as religious.

Lord DERBY remarked that with respect to the Convention between France and Italy, Her Majesty's Government did not think it necessary to express any opinion whatever. Those countries alone were concerned with it; nor would the Government express any opinion with regard to the French expedition to Rome, though it was open to them to express a hope that all chance of a misunderstanding between these countries might be prevented by the withdrawal of those troops. The English Government had been invited to a Conference to settle the question, but that invitation had neither been accepted nor declined, though the Government would be happy to relieve the Emperor from a difficulty in return for the cordial friendship and good will he had always exhibited toward Great Britain.

The motion of an address was then agreed to, and an adjournment was had.

Proceedings in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, after the motion relative to the customary address had been made, the Abyssinian question was discussed, Messrs. GLADSTONE and DISRAELI speaking on the question.

Mr. HORSMAN asked Lord STANLEY to explain the character of the invitations sent out by France for a Congress on the affairs of Italy, and what answer had been given to it. Denying altogether that it was a matter to be settled between France and Italy—for the Emperor himself, in his speech to the Chambers, declared it to be a matter of European interest, and that it was necessary to settle a comprehensive basis for negotiations before the Congress met—he entered into an elaborate review of the "situation" in Italy, and urged Lord STANLEY to accept the invitation on conditions which he specified, and which, he maintained, would lead to a satisfactory settlement.

Lord STANLEY, while declining to enter into a general discussion of the Italian question at that moment, professed his readiness to tell the House all that the Government had done in reference to the occupation of Rome and the invitation to a Conference. Not being bound by treaty obligation to pronounce any formal opinion on the occupation, the Government had refrained from any such act, though he had expressed to the French Government his belief that it would produce a very unfavorable impression in this country. But in the differences which had arisen between the Italian Government and the French Government our good offices had been asked by Italy and had been accepted. To the invitation to a Conference addressed to us by the French Government he had answered that the Government saw little chance of any satisfactory result following the Conference unless some definite plan of settlement were proposed beforehand, and unless it could be ascertained from previous negotiations that the plan would have a reasonable chance of acceptance. Sorry though he might be to lose a chance of removing this cause of disagreement, to go into a Conference without some such previous agreement would have been a waste of time.

After some further discussion upon different topics referred to in the speech the address was agreed to, and an adjournment was had.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Opening of the Sessions—Questions Propounded to the Government by the Opposition.

The sittings of the French Senate were commenced Nov. 19.

The President, M. TROPLONG, delivered the opening speech, in which he said:

"Notwithstanding the anxieties which have lately been experienced, and the inconsiderate rumors which have been circulated, the ruling Power has spoken out firmly with a programme of peace and a sincere respect for the rights of foreign nations as well as for the laws of our own fundamental organization."

The first sitting of the Legislative Body was opened without a speech from the President.

M. JULES FAVRE placed upon the table requests for permission to put three questions to the Government—namely, respecting the foreign policy of the French Government; respecting its home policy, especially as regards individual liberty; and lastly, respecting the second expedition to Rome.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Minister Menabrea's Latest Circular.

The Italian Minister of War has addressed the following circular dispatch to the commanders of divisions:

"A rumor was designedly spread and propagated by some journals that the Government had ordered the withdrawal of the troops from the Pontifical territory in consequence of an ultimatum from France demanding their recall. *This assertion is absolutely false*; and I have the honor, in the name of the Government, to inform you of it, begging you to bring the fact to the knowledge of the troops under your orders. You will please to add that the King's Government, as jealous a guardian as any one of the national honor, would not have failed *to safeguard it by all means if any pressure had been exercised on the deliberation of the Government by any other Power.*"

A New Version of the Late Campaign—The Battle of Mentana Unnecessary.

Paris (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Under the title of "Les merveilles du fusil Chassepot," M. ALPHONSE DE CALONNE, who has just returned from the seat of war in Italy, contributes to the *Revue Contemporaine* a remarkable paper on the short campaign which culminated in the disaster of Mentana. M. DE CALONNE states, in the most explicit terms, that when GARIBALDI was attacked by the combined forces of France and the Pope, he was in the act of withdrawing his troops behind the lines of the Italian army. He gives a variety of topographical and strategical reasons in support of his assertion, but such arguments are never convincing. He states, however, two facts which are conclusive:

"On the 2d inst. GARIBALDI had officially informed the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment of the Toscana Grenadiers, who was on duty at Passo Corr領ese, that it was his intention to retreat across the frontier on the following day. The evacuation of the Pontifical territory had even commenced on the 1st and 2d. During those two days I saw with my own eyes upward of 5,000 volunteers start on their way home. They incumbered the roads and the railway trains; they piled themselves up by hundreds in luggage trains and even on ballast trucks. The number in each train may be estimated at 1,200; now there were two trains a day, which for two days represents a force of 4,800 volunteers removed from the Papal territory, besides which there were about 1,500 of them at Passo Correse waiting for conveyances on the day of the fight. The officers of the Italian army with whom I have spoken estimate at upward of 5,000 the number of volunteers who had left, and at 5,000 the number of those who were in the action on the 3d. These facts fully establish that GARIBALDI was retreating when he was attacked, and that *had we been less in a hurry he would have recrossed the Correse without one drop of blood having been shed.*"

M. DE CALONNE describes the intervention of the French with their Chassepots as a worse than useless butchery; bear in mind that it is not a "systematic" opponent, but a friend of the Government, who writes thus:

"The intervention of the Chassepot muskets in the combat is not the least of our mistakes; nay, it is something worse than a mistake, if we think of the 500 or 600 poor fellows unnecessarily slaughtered by the new weapon. By this uncalled-for step *we have sown in every Italian heart a germ of animosity which will produce bitter fruit hereafter*; we have stupidly and wantonly substituted ourselves for the Austrians in the hatred of the Italian people. Would it not have been better to leave to the Papal troops the honor of this miserable victory? The Italians now say that they were the victims of a deliberately laid trap, (*d'un guet-à-pens*,) and that henceforth any reprisals must be considered fair. Was it a wise policy to give such an additional stimulus to already over-excited political passion? Was it not enough to bar the way to Rome without incurring the blame of so much useless bloodshed? The Garibaldians, we have irrefutely proved, were evacuating the Papal territory; all the assertions of the *Moniteur* are powerless to disprove the fact, which we ourselves witnessed; and the efforts of the official world to mislead public opinion and dissemble truth will only make its manifestation the clearer. No one will suspect us of sympathy for the Garabaldian venture. We don't consider GARIBALDI himself either a wise man or a good General; but his patriotism, his self-denial and his misfortune, render him sacred in our eyes—and when we find him reproached with odious designs which never entered his head, when we find him charged with harboring a plan for rousing the people and dethroning his King, we wonder what has become of French generosity, and whether it is fair that those who knew the truth should studiously conceal it."

The concluding remarks of M. DE CALONNE are even stronger:

"It would be more dignified—nay, perhaps more expedient—for us to look at home, and ask ourselves if our policy and our acts have always been characterized by that honesty and loyalty which we so imperatively expect in our neighbors' dealings with us. For some time past we have been talking very loud of the respect due to treaties; we have not always exhibited such commendable sensitiveness. When we sent Gen. DUMONT to Rome to remind the Pontifical troops of the ties which bound them to the French army; when the Marshal of France, Minister of War, wrote that letter which we all have read, in which his Excellency proclaimed that the French flag had never ceased to float over the walls of Rome, it would seem we felt less regard for the Convention of September than we do at present, and that we were not above evading its stipulations. From that day the September Convention was at an end, for even, we cannot admit that it was meant to be binding only on one of the contracting parties; from that day Italy resumed her 'liberty of action,' and was justified in calling upon us to withdraw from Rome the flag which we had smuggled into its walls. We proclaim that by killing 600 Garibaldians the Chassepot has worked wonders, and that we have protected Rome against revolution. The greatest wonder worked by the Chassepot will only too soon be made manifest; *it will be found that the new weapon has killed the temporal and seriously wounded the spiritual power.* We can understand a *De Profundis* at the Sistine Chapel, but a *Te Deum* passes our comprehension."

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Financial Situation of the Holy See.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 18.

The miraculous interposition of Saint Chassepot the other day at Mentana may have saved the Temporal Power for the moment. But unless France is disposed, not only to make the second occupation of Rome perpetual, but *to close the deficit of the Papal treasury by annual supplies*, more abundant and more certain than the spasmodic contributions of a few wealthy and pious enthusiasts, or than those Peter's pence which by a perversion of the offertory are taken out of the pockets of the poor and needy, it is as demonstrable as the plainest mathematical problem that the Papal Government must within a limited time encounter the fate of all establishments that cannot pay their way in this world, and of individuals who have begged and borrowed till they have exhausted human charity and credulity, and who have no capacity for stealing. Already with most unseasonable and infelicitous importunity the bankers who negotiated the last Papal loan are issuing a circular to probable investors, calling their attention to the extraordinary and urgent demands upon the Papal Treasury in consequence of recent events, and reminding them that last year's loan is not yet fully subscribed. Something more than a third of the amount remains to be taken up. Doubtless the zeal of the devotees of the Temporal Power, if not the terms of interest, will remove this little difficulty without delay. But other difficulties, not so easily disposed of, remain behind. Here are a few figures we find in a Belgian paper on the subject. It appears that the annual revenue of the Papal exchequer derived from the usual sources amounted in 1864 to twenty-five millions of francs, (£1,000,000.) The public debt at the some date might be stated as follows:

	Francs.
Consolidated	150,000,000
Rothschild and Parodi Loan	110,000,000
Pensions, sundry charges and donations	90,000,000
Loan of 1860	50,000,000
Consolidated, (March, 1861)	10,000,000
Consolidated (November, 1861)	30,000,000
Loan of 1863	20,000,000
Total	460,000,000

So that, *three years since, the Pope was, commercially speaking, insolvent*, if to owe £20,000,000 sterling, and to be unable to pay the interest, deserves to be called insolvency. If Cardinal ANTONELLI can discover *a capitalist so devoted to the Temporal Power as to make advances without the remotest interest, no doubt the Roman question will be solved.* Otherwise the only resources to which the Court of Rome can appeal is that tax on pauperism and ignorance to which we have referred, and which is designated "Peter's pence." What amount is it supposed these offerings of all the faithful throughout the whole Catholic world have produced for the relief of the Holy Father in the midst of his many tribulations? The total result of five years' collection of Peter's pence was thirty-seven millions of francs, (£1,480,000,) or seven millions and a half of francs (£300,000) annually contributed by those two hundred millions of Catholics of whom we hear so much. Something less than nine pence a head? Really, *the Italians can afford to to bide their time*, and not to be too sorely disconcerted when they read in some French ecclesiastical journal that seven devout old maids in a cathedral city have clubbed their modest savings to provide "for the keep of one Pontifical Zouave for a year."

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Views of the British Press Upon the French Emperor—Address at the Opening of the Chamber.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

The French Legislature was opened yesterday afternoon, and the Emperor NAPOLEON addressed *the only Congress from which he can expect trusty advice and support.* The most important paragraph in the Imperial speech is, of course, the one referring to the Papal question. A hope is expressed that the European Powers may coöperate with the Emperor's Government in finding a solution. We are not told with what results the proposal of a Conference has hitherto been attended; but there is no longer a doubt that *the Papal question has for twenty years ceased to be a European question.* The Emperor has made it not merely French, but *personal to himself.* In 1849, or even ten years later, there was scarcely any well-defined and intelligible opinion in France with respect to the temporal power of the Pope. Had the conquerors of Castelfidardo been allowed to proceed to Rome, *"the Vatican and a garden" would have satisfied all parties concerned.* It is only since the September Convention that Ultramontanism became rampant, both because hesitation and compromise emboldened opposition, and also because a certain decline in popularity, arising from a combination of adverse circumstances, shook men's belief in the Emperor's omnipotence. The Emperor is bent upon upholding the September Convention or on replacing it by a new international act. The enforcement of the Convention implies a prolonged occupation of the Papal States; it entails the expense of a garrison in Rome or Civita Vecchia, and eventually, also, upon the slackening of Ultramontane zeal, the necessity of further subsidies to the Papal treasury. All this, however, does not solve the question; it only adjourns it. *The only solution is either the abolition of the Pope's temporal power or the disruption of Italy.* The alternative lies with the Emperor alone. Whatever may be his resolution, it will be acquiesced in by Europe; it will be accepted by France. What the Emperor cannot do is to reconcile both interests. What no man can do is to serve two masters. * * * * After a few words on the Eastern question, and the expression of a belief that *"the integrity of the Ottoman Empire may be found compatible with the improvement of the condition of its Christian population,"* the Emperor takes a rapid survey of the internal condition of his own empire.

Finally, the speech reverts to the bills introduced by the famous letter of the 19th of last January, and adverts to the necessity of making the discussion of those bills the main task of the present session. We did not fail to do justice to the Emperor's intentions at the time of that memorable January publication. We believe now more than ever in his anxiety to offer his subjects an opportunity of helping themselves to such liberties as they may be fit for. The most humane and generous liberator can do no more than strike off the people's fetters. *It is for the people themselves to stand up and walk.* The Emperor, however, offers to do more than that; he is ready to "follow up with his people the work which he undertook with them." There were unmistakable elements of true freedom in those bills of the 19th of January. It was not the Emperor's fault if the late session did not bring them to maturity; but substantial practical results came of them, although nothing was sanctioned by legislative authority. It is not for Parliament to show less readiness to "take an ell where an inch is tendered." We have, in the meanwhile, no hesitation in asserting that *a more liberal, more peaceful, more rational speech than the one delivered yesterday never came from the throne at any epoch within the Second Empire*, or, indeed, under the most specious days of the preceding reign.

CHINA.

Progress of the Rebellion—Successful Tactics of the Insurgents.

Tientsin (Sept. 6) Correspondence of the North China Daily News.

The only important event of which I am aware that has taken place in the north since I last wrote to you is the following: For some time past the Imperial forces, said to number over 200,000 men, under the command of LI-HUNG-CHANG, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial army in the north of China, have had the northern rebels (Nien-fer or Nien-tze) inclosed in the eastern part of the Shantung promontory from the Weiho seaward, LI-HUNG-CHANG having lately, for that purpose and at a very great outlay of money, made a cordon of forts and lines quite across the promontory at the Weiho. He has during the last two months been every now and then making reports to the Government at Pekin, to the effect that he would shortly be in a position to completely destroy the whole body of rebels, over 20,000 fighting men, and thus crush out the rebellion in the north of China. No amount of money was consequently spared by the Imperial Government to bring this much desired event to a happy consummation, and there was not a Chinese of any position of respectability, here or at Pekin, but spoke of the event as a coming certainty. What was their astonishment and rage, however, to learn on the morning of the 30th ultimo that the rebels, numbering nearly 30,000 people, had passed with impunity through the imperial lines on the 28th ultimo, and were marching unmolested to the westward, not the smallest benefit having accrued from the large force the Government had been maintaining in Shantung to put down the rebellion, or from the large quantity of money that had lately been lavishly expended on the army and the works erected on the Peiho. The Pekin authorities are much exasperated at the gross mismanagement of LI, as, from the position in which the rebels had placed themselves at the east part of the promontory, they had deemed it a certainty that he would be quite able to destroy the whole body. We hear that the Governor of Shan-tung, TING-PAOU-CHING, has had his button taken from him; but do not yet know what punishment falls on LI. He, however, assuredly, in an imperial point of view, richly deserves the severest punishment for having allowed the rebels to escape. These rebels will no doubt give the north of China much trouble this Winter, and trade will assuredly be much injured by their movements and proceedings. Foreigners will consequently indirectly feel the bad results of LI-SHUNG-CHANG's inaction, in their import trade to the north, as the Pekin Government will not in future take measures against the rebels with such hearty good will as it has lately been doing in Shantung. Thus, the rebel body will be allowed to move about with much more impunity than lately they have been able to do, and consequently will injure trade generally throughout the north of China.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Hopes Entertained of His Safety.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

We have received the following letter:

SIR: I have this day received a letter from Dr. KIRK, of Zanzibar, dated the 28th of September, stating that he has seen a native trader who had just returned from the western side of Lake Tanganyika, and who gave him a detailed account of having seen a white man traveling in that very remote region.

The letter is long and will not bear abridgement, and as I wish to have the subject thoroughly discussed by those most competent to judge of the value of the information now given by Dr. KIRK, I have merely to announce that the letter will be read on Monday next at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
RODERICK J. MURCHISON.

VIRGINIA.

The Postponement of the Davis Trial—Meeting of Davis and Lee.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The great agony is over, and the DAVIS trial did not take place. The Chief-Justice wrote a letter of instructions to Judge UNDERWOOD the night before, telling him to continue the case. The audience in the Court-room was the grandest and most select that has ever appeared in Virginia. All eyes, all thoughts, all hopes, all curiosity were centered in CHARLES O'CONOR—everybody watched to see and hear the great lawyer, and, when he rose to speak, stillness "reigned profound" in the Halls of Justice. The defence was ready, but the Government was not.

DAVIS AND LEE.

These men met on Monday evening in the parlor of Judge OULD's mansion. In the North you all know Judge OULD. He was the kind and gentle Commissioner of Exchange, and together with Gen. MULFORD gained an enviable reputation with both armies. Well, Gen. BOB LEE, or as the people of the South delight to call him in negro parlance, Marsa ROBERT, came down from Lexington on Monday unaccompanied by his sons CUSTIS or F. H.

They took rooms at the Exchange Hotel. The same evening Gen. LEE went up to Judge OULD's house in Governor-street, to visit the man who had ruled the Confederacy, and who had perhaps been an obstacle in his path to victory, as well as in his path to peace. They met in Judge OULD's parlor, and shook hands cordially, for it was their first meeting since some three weeks before the surrender of the lines at Petersburgh. After admitting Gen. LEE to the parlor, Judge OULD closed the door and remained outside. Their interview was private, and I shall not attempt to pierce the vail.

LEE IN RICHMOND.

The people here love old Bob LEE as never people loved a man. As the Scotch loved BRUCE and WALLACE, so does the South stand by her heroes. Therefore, the arrival of Uncle ROBERT in the city was the signal for a silent sensation. To-day he was before the Grand Jury, which is in session to frame a new indictment. One of the Grand Jury has just informed me that the indictment has been made; but his mouth was sealed.

OTHER NOTABILITIES.

This has certainly been a stirring week in the poverty-stricken City of Richmond. All the grand men of the State have been here. JOHN LETCHER was at the Exchange. I heard a man address him. "Governor," said he, "how do you do?" "Well," said the Governor, "I don't think I know you." Putting his spectacles upon his rubicund nose, he looked at the individual for a few moments, and after hesitating, said, "Oh, yes, I recollect you; you are the author of *Cause and Contrast*—well, what are you doing now?" "Oh, I'm practicing law and keeping up the rebellion." "Ah," said the Governor, "I fear that you are very badly reconstructed. I myself have been trying to get reconstructed, but they won't let me."

A GREAT WEDDING.

On Thursday evening we are to have one of the greatest weddings that has come off in Virginia since the days of POCAHONTAS. Gen. W. H. F. LEE, formerly called Rooney, will lead to the hymenial altar in Petersburgh, Miss TABBY BOLLING, the belle of the city. Her father, Hon. GEORGE BOLLING, is the wealthiest man in that city, and, together with his brother, owns nearly the entire city. He is a distinguished lawyer, and is actually one of the F. F. V.'s. Gen. LEE and sons, of course, will be present, so will Mr. DAVIS and Gen. MAHONE.

GEN. GRANT.

The most surprising reaction has taken place to-day in favor of Gen. GRANT. His testimony before the Impeachment Committee has endeared him to every Southern man. It is such little things, as the General-in-Chief says, that makes us good Union men. A little bit of kindness goes a long way down here.

KAPPA.

Diminishing Strength of the Impeachers.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 29

Among politicians, yesterday, the time was principally occupied in a general canvass for ascertaining the prospective vote on impeachment, when that question comes up for a final verdict. The excitement over it has become calmed, giving many who had not done so an opportunity to glance through the testimony. "Attending thanksgiving sermons" here among Congressmen was construed as meaning the reading of the impeachment testimony, and in this respect the day was well observed. The effect has been marvelous, and there no longer remains a doubt that the subject will have to be dropped, and that speedily, if the Republicans desire to maintain harmony in their ranks, for within two days many who during the year past openly advocated such measure, now, with the evidence before them, hesitate not to say it is devoid of sufficient proof to sustain the charges. They confess that there are many very ugly facts in the evidence against the President, but do not consider them impeachable. Of thirteen Ohio members who have been among the the strongest for impeachment, the canvass yesterday showed all but four have changed, and in the New-York delegation but three are counted sure for it. The Republican Press throughout the country has counseled against such a measure, and this has served to strengthen the anti-impeachment party.

As things now stand, the heaviest vote that can be polled for impeachment is fifty-seven, and an application of party pressure cannot change this much. Although it seems probable that when the matter comes up next Wednesday, a very large amount of speech-making will be done, yet it is equally certain that the matter will be laid upon the table, and a vote of censure of the President, and an expression of want of confidence in his constitutional advisers in the Cabinet, will be passed by a strictly party vote, and thus end the impeachment agitation.

The Election in the Thirty-second Senatorial District.

The Jamestown *Democrat*, of Nov. 27, in an article relating to the late election for Senator in the Thirty-second District, publishes the following letter from Col. ALLEN, who was the independent candidate:

ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1867.

A. B. Fletcher, Esq., Editor Democrat:

DEAR SIR: It is not true, to my knowledge, as stated in the *Journal* last week, that Gov. FENTON deceived or misled me or my friends in the late Senatorial contest. I had no intimation, assurance or pledge from him previous to his letter to me in reply to mine, and which has been made public.

Yours, respectfully, A. F. ALLEN.

The *Democrat* also says that Gov. FENTON's letter to Maj. SMITH was incorrectly printed. He wrote:

"Indeed I have not even suggested a course of action to those dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. BEMUS and the prospective nomination of Mr. SESSIONS."

In the published copy the word *disappointed* was substituted for *dissatisfied*, and the word *prospective* was omitted. The impression thus was given that the letter was written after the nomination of Mr. SESSIONS, when in fact it was written before that was made.

JUNIUS AND SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

MEMOIRS OF SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, K. C. B., with Correspondence and Journals. Commenced by the late JOSEPH PARKES, Esq., completed and edited by HERMAN MERIVALE, M. A. 2 vols. London: LONGMANS. 1867.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

The life of Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was one of political warfare and intrigue. He was a restless writer, always joining eagerly in discussions upon the events of his time, and delighting in that vein of savage sarcasm which distinguished many of the letters of Junius. No one who reads these volumes can possibly form a favorable opinion of his disposition or character. He was under considerable obligations to men whom he attacked with the most bitter venom in anonymous contributions to the papers, and indeed he seems to have rather prefered singling out for his task those who had done him a service, or who stood upon the nearest ties of friendship with him. That he was a sincere lover of his country, and of every principle of liberty and freedom, must be admitted. But personal likings or dislikings suggested a great part of his writings, and in some instances it appears to be clear that he used his pen for the basest of purposes—as a means of extorting place or favor. He was not a highminded—not always even an honorable—man. He was not above telling a lie, and no consideration for justice ever modified the acerbity of his disposition. And we are compelled to form these opinions of him not upon what others have said, but from the known facts of his life, and from his own published and avowed writings. Some evidence of this kind will develop itself as we proceed.

PHILIP FRANCIS was born in Dublin on the 22d October, 1740, his father being a clergyman, the translator of some Greek and Roman classics, and a regular writer for the Press. PHILIP went to St. Paul's School, London—that dingy and half-underground looking place opposite the east window of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here, among other things, he learnt to write legibly—an accomplishment which, as Mr. PARKES truly says, is too often neglected in these days. The handwriting of FRANCIS and of Junius was always singularly clear and distinct. There are very few modern men of letters who can boast of the same acquirement. When he left school he was appointed to a junior clerkship in the Secretary of State's office, and thus his initiation into official life and routine begun at an early period, and was scarcely interrupted until his career was nearly spent. We may without loss pass over that portion of his life which he spent as a clerk, with the mention of the important fact (which we must ask the reader to keep carefully in mind) that in 1763 he was made chief clerk of the War Office—and when we state that a great part of the letters of Junius were written on *War Office* paper, and sealed with the War Office seal, the significance of this incident will be understood. By FRANCIS' own admission he was a constant contributor to the public papers. "Lady FRANCIS," says Mr. PARKES, "states that she once asked him when he first began to write in the journals; his answer was, 'I scarcely remember when I did not write.'" We should now mention that he married in the Spring of 1762. He joined in the controversy concerning the celebrated "O. P." riots in 1763, taking the popular side, and he preserved one of his letters signed "One of the People," with the following memorandum attached: "This was written by me at the Shakespeare Tavern in 1763, to help my friend THADY PITZPATRICK out of a scrape.—P. F." He soon afterwards made his appearance in the *Public Advertiser* (WOODFALL's paper) under the signature of "Candor"—and this *non de plume* he retained for some considerable time afterward. FRANCIS is identified as the author of these letters by a number of circumstances, the conclusive one being that he wrote a private letter to WOODFALL which was in the same handwriting as that of "Candor." He subsequently wrote under various other signatures, through which Mr. PARKES has carefully tracked him, but with a minuteness which forbids an attempt to summarize it. Moreover, we shall presently have to follow the similar but more elaborate clue to the Junius papers.

In 1769, (Jan. 21,) the first of these famous letters appeared in the *Public Advertiser*. Mr. MERIVALE here takes up the record, with the following preface:

"The unfinished memoir of Sir PHILIP FRANCIS by Mr. PARKES ends thus abruptly in the middle of the year 1768—half a year before the appearance of the first letter of Junius (Jan. 21, 1769,) in the *Public Advertiser*. All my researches to discover any continuation among the mass of papers left behind him by Mr. PARKES have been unsuccessful."

Mr. MERIVALE goes on to say:

"The chief proofs which fix the authorship on FRANCIS have always been considered to be three: the peculiar conformity of the known events and experiences of his life with what we must suppose, from Junius' own indications, respecting Junius; similarities of style, temper, character; and, lastly, similarity of handwriting, tested by the 'private letters' of Junius to WOODALL, of which *fac similes* are inserted in many works from TAYLOR's 'Junius Identified' downward. All these classes of proof are strengthened in many cases, in no single case invalidated, by the contents of the manuscripts collected and examined by Mr. PARKES. And Mr. PARKES added a fourth element of proof: that afforded by the War Office paper and seals used by Junius."

We must also quote the following testimony:

"I now insert, in order of date, a very important memorandum in the handwriting of Mr. PARKES. The facts which it specifies demonstrate conclusively—were any demonstration needed—the intimate connection of PHILIP FRANCIS at this period (immediately before the commencement of the Junius letters) with the *Public Advertiser*.

Finding in a folio volume of P. FRANCIS' MSS. a long paper on a suggestion of Financial Reform, unsigned and unaddressed, and in his writing, headed 'June 28, 1768,' I thought it possible that it might on that day have been communicated to and published in WOODFALL's *Advertiser*. I this day examined the file in his grandson's possession; and I find the paper printed in that journal, No. 10,503, Tuesday, June 28, 1768, under the signature of 'A Friend to Public Credit.' This paper must have reached WOODFALL not later than Sunday night, as in the Monday's paper, in the notice (the only one that day) to a correspondent, is the following: 'A Friend to Public Credit.—Address the proprietors of the Public Fund shall have a place in our next.'"

Whenever FRANCIS went out of town *the letters of Junius suddenly ceased.* When he returned they were resumed. This, of course, is easily proved by a comparison of dates, which Mr. PARKES made with great care, and for which our readers may take his word as sufficient proof. The evidence, however, is set forth at length in these volumes. The "most daring and the most famous" of all the Junius letters was the "Address to the King," published Dec. 19, 1769. The effect of this appears to have scared FRANCIS for the moment, and in a letter to his brother he expresses a wish that "we were all quiet." In another of his letters to his friend MERIVALE he writes:

"Junius is not known, and that circumstance is perhaps as curious as any of his writings. I have always suspected BURKE; but, whoever he is, it is impossible he can ever discover himself. The offence he has given to His Majesty and —— is more than any private man could support; he would soon be crushed. ALMON has been found guilty of republishing the letter to the King, and WOODFALL, who was the original publisher, is to be tried to-morrow. If he be found guilty, I fancy he will have reason to remember it."

FRANCIS for a long period tried to fix the authorship of the letters upon BURKE—a fact which was followed afterwards by some curious results, as we shall see.

We now arrive at an instance of what must be called the dishonesty of FRANCIS, (or Junius.) At the beginning of 1771 there appeared some letters urging war against Spain, upon a question which has now lost all interest, and into the details of which we shall not therefore enter. FRANCIS *and* Junius were very anxious to bring about this war. It turns out that FRANCIS expected to realize a sum of money in the event of hostilities being declared. He writes under his own signature to MACRABIE, "The approach of a war loads me with business, as, by and by, I hope it will with money." "It is," remarks Mr. MERIVALE:

"Conceivable that, in those days, the mere perquisites of office, direct and indirect, may have afforded an official in the War Office strong reasons for rejoicing in a declaration of hostilities, and much disappointment in the making up of a quarrel. But that the interest of FRANCIS in the decision of the question was still stronger and more exciting than this, we learn from a passage in his fragment of autobiography:

'Still, however, we thought a Spanish war inevitable; and that CHATHAM must be employed. Lord WEYMOUTH, in that conviction, resigned the Secretary of State's office, and I lost £500 in the stocks. By that loss, however, I gained knowledge enough of the mode of transacting business in the alley to deter me from entering into such traffic again.'

It would seem, therefore, that this outburst of zeal for the national honor on the part of Junius may be partly interpreted as an attempt to back a financial speculation of FRANCIS by bearing the stock market. It is rather singular (considering his usual caution) that he should have left this passage of the autobiography uncanceled."

In 1771 there was a long interval between the Junius letters, during which *Francis was ill*. A note by Mr. PARKES says:

"The silence of the pen of Junius during this interregnum is the more observable, as probably occasioned by illness or absence from London, because stirring political occurrences would otherwise have almost certainly engaged his mind and prolific pen. 'A dangerous fever' had attacked FRANCIS in the month of March, and though again at the War Office on the 30th, he represents himself as 'still very ill with a sore throat.'"

Mr. PARKES found evidence of this kind throughout his inquiry; but one example of it must suffice in this notice. It appears also that an editorial note, intended to vindicate Mr. FRANCIS from some misrepresentation, was inserted in the *Public Advertiser* of Feb. 3, 1774, obviously at the dictation of FRANCIS himself. We must here quote another important note by Mr. PARKES:

"There is an unmistakable observation from a close and critical reading of the letters of Junius, and such of the 'Miscellaneous Letters' as are unquestionably authentic by the same writer; this observation or conclusion is, that Junius must not only have been individually and personally well informed of documents and proceedings in the War Office, but that he had a full and immediate knowledge of the secondary and ordinary acts of the department. This is not only an indisputable fact, as any reader may detect if he will patiently note manifold and striking proofs, but the cautious and peculiar manner in which Junius reveals the proceedings in the War Office, and comments on its acts, is a transparent corroboration. In the earlier 'Miscellaneous Letters,' in which he frequently changes his anonymous signatures, he is less careful of betraying his knowledge of or connection with the War Office. In the large body of letters under the single signature of Junius his fears of detection increase, with a corresponding increased caution. Under that signature he speaks of 'having been informed,' and of reasons why his allegations must be true.

When afterward some circumstances induced Junius more distinctly and virulently to attack Lord BARRINGTON, he most expressly charges WOODFALL to keep the identity of himself (as Junius) a profound secret. The writer also pens those attacks on the Secretary of War under different signatures; so that the attacks in the Press might not be supposed to come from any individual or common source."

Among FRANCIS' friends there was no one so intimate or so faithful to him as a Mr. CALCRAFT. In the letter of Junius of Oct. 5, 1771, the following passage occurs referring to this gentleman:

"Even the silent vote of Mr. CALCRAFT is worth reckoning in a division. What though he riots in the plunder of the army, and has only determined to be a patriot when he could not be a Peer? Let us profit by the assist-ance of such men when they are with us, and place them, if it be possible, in the post of danger to prevent desertion."

Lord MACAULAY and others have always cited this passage as an evidence that FRANCIS could not have been Junius, for otherwise, as Mr. CROKER said, he must have been "a master of treachery." Now, among the papers of Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was found a fragment of an autobiography, in which Mr. CALCRAFT is aspersed in the true tone of Junius. This coincidence is very remarkable, and to our minds would in itself go far to prove that the hand which wrote the autobiography alluded to also wrote the Junius letters. The following is the extract from FRANCIS' own papers:

"CALCRAFT undoubtedly owed his rapid fortune to Mr. FOX's patronage. He was the son of an attorney at Grantham, and went to town literally to seek his fortune. At the age of six-and-forty he had a landed estate, the rent-roll of which was above £10,000 a year. In his quarrel with Lord HOLLAND I think he had as much reason on his side as an interested man can have for deserting an old friend and benefactor. There was not virtue enough in either of them to justify their quarreling; if either of them had had common honesty, he never could have been the friend of the other. * * * From that time we may date the origin of Mr. CALCRAFT's patriotism."

It may now be asked whether WOODFALL, the publisher, ever had any suspicions as to the real author of the letters which made the reputation of his paper? Mr. MERIVALE expresses a strong belief that he more than suspected FRANCIS—that he *knew* him to be the writer; but we are unable to comprehend what has led him to form this opinion. The facts are clearly against it. The WOODFALL family has always maintained the view that FRANCIS was not Junius. WOODFALL's eldest son (GEORGE) died in 1844, at the age of 78. Mr. PARKES had several conversations with him, in one of which GEORGE WOODFALL related the following anecdote:

"More than forty years since, I recollect my father returning from the Pauline dinner, [*i. e.*, the dinner of scholars educated at St. Paul's—WOODFALL was there at the same time as FRANCIS,] and saying to some friends that he had met his old schoolfellow FRANCIS there soon after his return from India in 1781. A gentleman present observed to my father, 'Then you have seen your old friend Junius.' On which he replied, with very marked emphasis, 'To my certain knowledge, FRANCIS never wrote a single line of *Junius*.' Now, though my father might not have known the real author, yet it is very possible that he may have known that FRANCIS was on the continent when Junius was corresponding with him in London."

With reference to this last remark, Mr. PARKES has proved conclusively, as we have already said, that when FRANCIS was absent from London there was always a hiatus in the letters of *Juntus*, and that when he was in London they reappeared in the newspaper.

We shall now, without referring to these events in the life of FRANCIS which had no connection with the letters, pass to what we regard as the kernel of these volumes, although it is only to be found in the appendices. The papers or notes collected by Mr. PARKES, and now given, so to speak, in their raw state, are the really valuable part of the present publication. The following note by Mr. NASSAU W. SENIOR, written March 16, 1861, is too curious to be omitted. We give it, with Mr. MERIVALE's commentary, and leave our readers to weigh it for themselves:

MY DEAR PARKES: I have often tried to guess the meaning of the motto to Junius, *Stat nominis umbra:* "the shadow of the name stands." But in looking the other day at the title-page of the *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, I thought that I could guess the meaning. The title is:

Franciscii Junii
Francisci Filii
Etymologicon
Anglicanum.

And under the frontispiece are these words:

Franciscus Junius,
Francisci Filius.

We know that Sir P. FRANCIS often gave obscure hints as to his authorship of Junius. I think that by the words *Stat nominis umbra*, he meant to indicate that Junius was the son of FRANCIS. This may seem far-fetched; but what other explanation of the motto can you give? My explanation is, that he meant to establish a claim to the authorship, without being forced to make that claim; which in fact he never had the courage to do. N. W. SENIOR.

"The coincidence is a very curious one. But it is assuredly a coincidence only. Had FRANCIS ever happened to notice the title-page to the 'Etymologicon Anglicanum' (it appeared in 1743,) it may be pretty safely assumed that he never would have taken the name of Junius.

As to the motto, it is scarcely necessary to remind classical scholars (and FRANCIS was no ordinary one,) that LUCAN's meaning is not what Mr. SENIOR supposed, but 'he (POMPEY) stands, the shadow of a (great) name.' A meaning, though not precisely identical with what FRANCIS had in his mind, yet sufficiently near to require no explanation.—EDITOR."

Of the autobiographical fragment (which is extremely acrimonious in tone) Mr. PARKES writes:

"The remains of this singular record by Sir PHILIP are all important, as illustrating his political opinions and active coöperation in the opposition to the Grafton and North Administrations; his confidential communications with CALCRAFT; his relations with Lord CHATHAM, not direct, but through CALCRAFT, in solving the mystery as to his obtainment of his place in the India Council; and generally, as expressing his views of the political and private characters of the leading public men of the Junius period."

The reader would probably not forgive us if we did not indulge his curiosity with one extract from FRANCIS' autobiography. The following passage will convey a fair idea of its tenor. We may premise that the "Lady SARAH LENNOX" mentioned was the mother of the Napiers, and that the insinuation against her character is entirely gratuitous and unwarranted:

"Amid all these villainous transactions my father had more reason to complain of ungrateful treatment than anybody. From the year 1756 he had been incessantly employed. He almost lived at Holland House, and was the friend and favorite of the family. He taught STEPHEN and CHARLES to read, and Lady SARAH LENNOX and Lady SUSAN STRANGEWAYS to declaim. The conduct of these ladies, it must be confessed, has not done much credit to his instructions. Lady SUSAN thought proper to marry a player, whose person promised more than it was able to perform. Lady SARAH, encouraged by the vanity or ambition of the family, looked at nothing less than the crown. The young King was evidently more partial to her than suited the views of BUTE and the Princess Dowager. Yet he permitted them to choose a wife for him, and had not spirit enough to choose even a mistress for himself. Lady SARAH was ready to be either. When that hope failed she accepted Sir CHARLES BUNBURY and was married by my father, who, I presume, has been heartily cursed by them both for the share he had in bringing them together. It is remarkable enough that both these ladies were disappointed in their men."

WOODFALL carefully preserved all the private letters of JUNIUS to him. These were sent to Mr. PARKES for examination, and afterward purchased by him. (We may here mention that Mr. PARKES once complained to us that he could not get the representatives of the Francis family to assist him in his work, and that what papers he wanted he was obliged to buy himself.) Upon these letters Mr. PARKES made some careful annotations, and some of them we shall subjoin. The Junius letters were evidently written in a feigned handwriting, but the character of the caligraphy, the peculiar formation of certain letters, &c., are the same. Mr. PARKES says:

"1. All the MSS. and the divers corrections of the Press in the extant letters are in one and the same handwriting; and that in that of Sir PHILIP FRANCIS. All the arbitrary marks are his, and contemporaneously the same as Sir PHILIP's corrections in his own copies of the contemporary bookseller's republication of the Junius letters.

2. The fictitious writing varies between No. 1, 20th April, 1769, and the last MS. letter, 13th January, 1773, no doubt according to leisure or pressure of time in writing, materials of manipulation, place, convenience and instruments of writing, or, as in one instance, (of the lost but engraved letter No. 6,) according to sobriety! And see Sir PHILIP's specimen of the same 'loose' hand in one letter to Mrs. FRANCIS, in which letter he intimates that, though not drunk, he is not sober!

The numerals in the following extracts from Mr. PARKES' notes will be understood to refer to the number of the FRANCIS letters to WOODFALL:

"No. 1.—No day or date, nor any identity of time of writing. It is a slip of War Office folio paper, by waterlines of one inch and a half, (rather more,) signed C. The postscript is in the corner of the scrip—rather smaller writing than the body. The handwriting is fictitiously upright, smaller than his after hand, but disguised, palpably Sir PHILIP's.

Cover, if correctly given, posted and post-marked, directed 'Mr. WOODFALL, Printer, Paternoster-row;' and in a more anonymous and different and earlier hand of FRANCIS.

No. 2.—A note sheet, small, made out of thinner paper; no watermark; paper, no War Office identity, and apparently on a sort of waste or rough copy; cheaper paper. Handwriting easy, not regular Junius' disguised hand; not particularly upright, but FRANCIS' hand palpably.

No. 10.—War Office watermark—the larger office folio paper, half a sheet made into large 4to full sheet. 'Thursday night,' no other date, folded as a usual letter, waxed, seal partially preserved—remains not one-eighth of an inch, and never full impression, apparently. Remarkably bold, clear hand. More palpably FRANCIS' hand than any preceding. No postmark."

Nearly all the letters were written on War Office paper, and Mr. PARKES adds:

"N. B.—All the letters to WOODFALL are folded in the exact same form his (FRANCIS') contemporaneous posted letters are to Mrs. FRANCIS."

We cannot attempt to write the life of FRANCIS after his departure for India as a member of the Council, with a salary of £10,000 a year—an appointment which, it has been asserted, (though without any sufficient authority,) he received openly as a bribe to silence his attacks on the King and the Ministry. We confine ourselves still to the portion of these volumes which relates strictly to Junius. In 1814 his second marriage took place with a Miss WATKINS, and this lady has left an account of her impressions with regard to her husband's identity with Junius. It is said that FRANCIS gave her as a wedding present the collected letters, with an injunction to keep it private and study it attentively. She gives us as a reason for his wishing to preserve his secret to the last a "dread of the world's being able to accuse him of that most horrible of all vices, *ingratitude*"—and well he might have this fear, as we have seen by the Calcraft episode. When "Junius identified" was published by TAYLOR, FRANCIS refused for some time to read it, but at last he was persuaded to do so. The following narrative is from the pen of his wife, and,must be taken, Mr. MERIVALE insists, (though *why* we know not,) with some deductions:

"Being at that time in the house of a friend in the north, he did not venture to expose the emotions which the perusal might occasion to any observer, and shut himself up in his own room for that purpose. But it was evident upon his return to the family that he had been greatly agitated; past scenes, of which a long course of years had deadened the remembrance, had probably been recalled to his mind, and all the feelings and anxieties of the time long laid to rest had started up like spirits from their silent graves and passed before him; his cheeks burned, and his eye betrayed what was passing within him. He was undoubtedly relieved by finding that the proofs were not more undeniably conclusive, and he said soon afterward to a confidential friend that he could have put the writer upon a track which would have fixed it, and that he was very glad to find that he had missed it. But whether this was a false light, or whether he alluded to himself or another, it was at least owning that he knew who was 'Junius.' The person to whom he spoke never chose to press him upon the subject, knowing that he would not allow himself to be questioned. He had such a horror of being questioned that one day, in a party, when the conversation had been upon this subject, a gentleman who was going to make some inquiry of a different nature, and prefaced it with 'Sir PHILIP, give me leave to ask one question,' was interrupted by the startling words, in his most peremptory manner, 'At your peril, Sir!' At his return to town, finding many of his political acquaintances either hinted at, or rallied him upon his secrecy, he withdrew his name from Brookes' Club, of which he had been a member so many years; and though he was much entreated to change his purpose, as he had always met with the greatest consideration and kindness there, particularly since his age and long standing had made him a kind of father of the Club, he was inflexible. Nothing but a strong and secret motive would have induced him to do it, as it was very convenient, being so near his house, and a constant recourse when he wished for society. He knew that he could not continue his name without being tempted to go, and as at that time he never met with an acquaintance who did not mention the book to him, he felt that it was a necessary sacrifice."

The following remarkable story is also told by Lady FRANCIS—we have already made an allusion to it. She is explaining that BURKE always suspected FRANCIS to be the writer of the letters:

"He saw so much of FRANCIS that it was impossible, with his skill in language and in character, that he could fail; but his great and delicate soul never embarrassed his friend by an intimation on the subject. Sir PHILIP found out Mr. BURKE's belief by his avoiding it during their almost interminable conversations under the groves at East Sheen on every publication of any interest, and by the way in which he turned off any conversation that might bring FRANCIS into a dilemma. Once, at Mr. BURKE's table, a gentleman who was rather noted for cross-questioning and boundless curiosity, on 'Junius' being mentioned, turned suddenly to Mr. FRANCIS, and said, 'You, Sir, were in the War-office about that time; do you think that anyone in your department, as many assert, was the writer?' Before Mr. FRANCIS had time to reply (as it required some consideration, if BURKE believed him 'Junius,' and was right in his belief, to avoid the degradation of falsehood in his eyes,) that noble-minded person spared him, with apparent carelessness, but real dexterity; he seemed to recover from a reverie, and started a subject which he knew was his guest's hobby. The bait took, he followed the lead, and 'Junius' was mentioned no more at that sitting. Another person, at another time, in BURKE's presence said, 'FRANCIS, do you believe Lord CHATHAM wrote any of Junius's letters, or knew the author?' To which he answered, 'I can't tell.' At that moment he met BURKE's eyes, who raised his hand to his chin, rubbing his mouth to hide an involuntary smile, but his eyes above said as plainly as eyes could say, 'I know you can't.'"

We cannot avoid adding the following quotation:

"Once, on going to his room," Lady FRANCIS says, "where I thought him alone, I heard him speaking in anger, and, pausing a moment to find who was with him, and to decide whether it was proper to intrude, when, to my surprise, I heard him say with much vehemence, 'You lie, you scoundrel;' and, mentioning the name of a certain Tory placeman, he went on, 'You lie, Sir, you lie, and you know it.' Hearing the newspaper thrown down, and as I thought, stamped on, I was satisfied he was alone. I examined the newspapers of the day, and found that a member had quoted Junius in the House, and the Tory placeman mentioned by Sir PHILIP had impugned the authority of Junius, whom he called a masked assassin."

With two or three anecdotes of FRANCIS, and a very just criticism upon his character by Mr. MERIVALE, we must conclude a notice which we have purposely made to consist chiefly of extracts. We believe that they have told their story better than any bald *resumé* of them could possibly have done. Lady FRANCIS is responsible for the following:

"No man was less tolerant of a tedious or blundering story. An intimate acquaintance, in speaking of a lady then about to be married, made this singular *lapsus linguæ:* 'Now you see, Sir PHILIP, COKE of Holkham is her aunt.'—'What sir?'—'COKE of Holkham, you know, is her aunt.' The repeated blunder irritated more than it amused him. 'Do I understand you to affirm, sir, that COKE of Holkham is her aunt?'—'To be sure I do.' 'Then, sir, I wish you a good morning.' And without a word of explanation, he hurried away from the bewildered narrator. I have already observed that his eccentricities of language and tone increased with his years. On one occasion, in spite of his habitual deference to the fair sex, he was even betrayed by it into a shocking rudeness. Handing Lady —— down to supper in the Bath Assembly Rooms, he was unluckily struck by the size of her hand, and his daughter, some yards behind, was horrified by hearing him, in what he intended for a whisper 'aside' to a friend, distinctly utter the words, 'Gods! what a fist!' To complete the absurdity, he had been during the evening making himself studiously agreeable to the lady in question. I have been told that she afterwards pardoned the unconscious offence, an instance of magnanimity barely credible.

The following was communicated to Mr. PARKES by the Dean of Bristol:

About the time that *Junius Identified* was published, a party was assembled at Youngsbury, in Essex, which included the KINGS, man and wife; Mrs. KING had been a Miss GILES. The book had been sent down to Youngstown, and was the subject of conversation. Mrs. KING heard some of the party speaking of the *fac-similes* of Junius' handwriting, inserted in the book. Having looked at them, she said, 'I know that handwriting well.' 'Whose, then, is it?' some one asked. 'PHILIP FRANCIS'.' 'How do you know?' 'When I was young and first going into society at Bath, I received letters and poetry from an anonymous admirer, written in a feigned hand; these were afterward traced to PHILIP FRANCIS.' 'Have you preserved those papers?' 'Yes, and not only preserved them, but I have got them here.' 'Well, then, get them, and let us look at them.' Having been looked at, the whole party assented that the hands were identical. This was told me by the Duke of Bedford."

And now let us listen to the summing up of Mr. MERIVALE:

"There never was a character in which light and darkness were more strongly contrasted. The deeper shades of it are brought out only too powerfully by his own revelations of his conduct and motives. With the vindictive and rancorous quality of his animosities, the world are already pretty well acquainted; not so well, perhaps, with that unhappy nature which made him quarrel with one friend and benefactor after another, and leave on record the most cutting memorials of his displeasure against them. I have felt at times, when falling in with these productions of perverse malevolence, as if it was a violation of what is due to the dead to publish them; but, in point of fact, many of the documents which contain them were evidently intended by himself for posthumous, if not earlier, publicity. Setting aside altogether the sins of which JUNIUS was guilty in this respect, those perpetrated in the unmasked person of FRANCIS were sufficient to constitute a heavy indictment against him. One friend, supporter, patron and colleague after another—Kinnoul, Chatham, Robert Wood, Calcraft, D'Oyly, Clavering, Fowke, Coote, Fox, the Prince of Wales—those who had wished well to him, defended him, showered benefits on him—appear at last in his written records, branded with some unfriendly or contemptuous notice, some insinuated or pronounced aspersion, ungrateful at best, but treacherous also, if, as has been already conjectured, he meant those records to be known some day to the world. From such displays of character as these—and it is of no use for the honest biographer to attempt to disguise them—the observer shrinks with natural aversion."

Let us recapitulate the leading points of the evidence on which the identity of Junius with FRANCIS is established:

1. The similarity of handwriting of FRANCIS and Junius.
2. The fact that Junius' letters were written on War-office paper, FRANCIS being an official in the War-office at the time.
3. FRANCIS's position enabled him to obtain early possession of the facts which were used in many of the Junius letters, and no person without official sources at his command could possibly have obtained this information.
4. In FRANCIS's library all the books and pamphlets which Junius used or quoted were found, bound in volumes.
5. The tacit admissions of FRANCIS to his wife.
6. The statements made by Lady FRANCIS concerning his anxiety to preserve a great secret connected with his contributions to the Press.
7. The testimony of the witness quoted above.

We may add that there was no contemporary of Junius concerning whom so many different kinds of circumstantial evidence as to the authorship of the letters could be avouched. FRANCIS, as we believe, wrote the letters, and carefully excised from his papers every reference calculated to betray him. His secret was well kept, but we do not see how it can be called a secret any longer. And here, for the present at least, we must close these volumes.

IMPEACHMENT.

English Law and Precedents—Summary of some Celebrated Cases.

The following discussion of English law and precedents in regard to impeachment, completes the able report of Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, on the question of impeaching the President, which appeared in the TIMES of Wednesday:

An examination of the English cases will not, it is believed, lead to a different conclusion. Cases can, doubtless, be found wherein Parliament has exercised this high power in a most extraordinary manner, and convicted persons upon charges not indictable. The power of Parliament over the subject is far greater than that which the two Houses of Congress can exercise over the citizen. The power of Parliament embraces impeachments, bills of attainder, and bills of pains and penalties. In times of high party excitement the power has been, in some cases, most shamefully and oppressively exercised. Excitement arising from other causes has sometimes put this irresponsible engine of good and evil into motion. HATSELL gives an account of a most singular exercise of this power in these words:

"On the 21st of May, 1368, the forty-second year of EDWARD III., the King, Prelates, Lords and Commons, being in the White Chamber, (after the business was over of reading the petitions and answers, with the aid granted by the Commons and the King, all the Lords and many of the Commons, and after dinner returning into the White Chamber,) Sir JOHN LEE was brought before them, and accused of divers misdemeanors—of imprisoning WILLIAM LATIMER, and, as Steward of the King's household, for attacking divers persons and making them answer to him out of Council. On which articles Sir JOHN LEE, not being able sufficiently to excuse himself by law, was committed to the Tower of London until he should pay a fine, according to the King's pleasure; and then the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons and Commons departed." (Volume 4, page 100.)

Now, although this singular after-dinner proceeding may have been very proper in the judgments of those who participated in it, and comes down to us white with age, it will hardly be contended that we should accept it as a precedent to be followed by the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, notwithstanding it is embalmed in the history of the proceedings had in the Parliament of Great Britain. But even in this case, swimming as it did in the King's wine, the drunken Lords and Commons charged Sir JOHN LEE with offences indictable at common law.

Some 300 years later the Earl of Strafford was impeached for treason and high crimes and misdemeanors. The proceeding was likely to fail, or at all events was too slow for the excited populace. Parliament was forced to adopt the more speedy mode of a bill of attainder. Such a bill was passed, and STATFFORD was executed on the 12th of May, 1641. This attainder was afterward reversed (but too late for STRAFFORD) by the Act 13 and 14, CHARLES II., chapter 29, in which Parliament records its own shame by stating the reasons for the passage of the act in these words:

"That he (STRAFFORD) was condemned upon accumulative treason, none of the pretended crimes being treason apart. That he was adjudged guilty of constructive treason. That the bill was forced through both Houses by mobs of armed and tumultuous persons. That when the King signed the commission for giving the royal assent to the bill he did it with exceeding great sorrow, &c." (4 Hatsell, 239.)

The last fact recited is well supported by the King's letter to STRAFFORD given on the same page, and which reads as follows, viz:

"STRAFFORD:

This misfortune that is fallen upon you by the strange mistaking and conjecture of these times, being such that I must lay by the thought of employing you hereafter in my affairs, yet I cannot satisfy myself, in honor or conscience, without assuring you now, in the midst of your troubles, that, "upon the word of a King," you shall not suffer in life, honor or fortune. This is but justice, and therefore a very mean reward from a master to so faithful and able a servant as you have shewed yourself to be; yet it is as much as I conceive the present times will permit, though none shall hinder me from being

Your constant and faithful friend,
CHARLES R.

WHITEHALL, April 23, 1641.

Within twelve days of the date of this letter, the King signed the bill of attainder, and STRAFFORD was executed. The wild, unbridled passions of the times were too much for King and Parliament. STRAFFORD was really charged, tried, convicted and executed by a mob. But, whatever may be said against this case, and certainly enough may be said to deter the House of Representatives from adopting any part of it as a precedent to be followed—this much must be said in its favor; it charged STRAFFORD with indictable crimes. The Commons in no case worthy of notice ever rested their action on any act which was not alleged to be criminal. In some cases mere pretexts were resorted to in support of crimes charged. In others resort was had to strained constructions of the law; but the necessity of the presence of an allegation of a known crime was, almost without an exception, recognized. Some of the efforts of the Commons to bring their cases within the rules of law were not very happy, though made by men of great learning and ability. Thus, in the case of Lord Chief-Justice SCROGGS (1680,) who was charged with high treason, when some difficulty was found in sustaining the allegation by any definition of treason to be found in the laws of the realm, Mr. Sergt. MAYNARD, during the very able debate which took place in the House of Commons, undertook to preserve the consistency of Parliament, and to keep up a show of respect for the law by advancing the following doctrine. He said:

"What treason is, no man can define nor describe. The statute of 25, Edward III., does not do it. If another offence be committed, the Parliament shall judge whether it deserves the punishment of treason. Whatever offence deserves the punishment of a traitor the Parliament may impeach, and the Lords may judge accordingly." (4 Hatsell, 158.)

This doctrine would certainly afford a sufficient latitude of jurisdiction to enable Parliament to punish any obnoxious person. It was cunningly devised to answer the purpose of those who felt that they had need of some excuse for punishing as treason a course of conduct which did not range within the limits of any defined treason. The unsoundness of this position assumed by MAYNARD is presented in a strong light by a speech made on the same side by Sir FRANCIS WINNINGTON, who said:

"The two great pillars of the English Government are Parliament and juries—it is this gives us the title of free-born Englishmen. For my notion of free Englishmen is this, that they are ruled by the laws of their own making, and tried by men of the same condition as themselves. These two great undoubted privileges of the people have lately been invaded by the judges that now sit in Westminster Hall." (Ibid, 170.)

Now, if WINNINGTON was right, MAYNARD was wrong; for if SCROGGS, as a free Englishman, was to be ruled by laws relating to treason made by free Englishmen, how could he be impeached for that which was no treason by any law thus made? Parliament makes the laws of England, not the Courts. The House of Lords, when engaged in the trial of an impeachment, is a Court to administer the law. If a law be not first made, how can a Court administer it? It was complained of SCROGGS that he did not administer the law properly, and as free Englishmen had made it; and the complaint was well founded. But this would not justify Parliament in following his example. The attempt of the actors in this case to appear consistent was successful only in rendering their inconsistency most palpable on the page of history.

The doctrine contended for by MAYNARD has never been adopted in any English case fit to be quoted as an authority. It belongs to another Parliamentary power, and is thus referred to by HATSELL:

"Where the Courts of criminal judicature are equal to the trial of any offence, and can, by existing laws, inflict a punishment adequate to the crime, the same observations are applicable to bills of pains and penalties, viz: That recourse should never be had to extraordinary modes of proceeding. But if the crime is of a nature and magnitude deserving a punishment, in the particular case, far beyond what has by the law been deemed sufficient in similar but less atrocious misdemeanors; or if the rules of admitting evidence or other forms, to which the Judges in a court of law are bound to adhere, would preclude the execution of justice upon offenders, whose imprisonment or banishment from the country were become a necessary sacrifice to the order and well-being of the public at larger; it has been held, even since the Revolution and in the best times of the Government, that such circumstances would reasonably justify a departure from the common forms of proceeding, and would entitle the Legislature itself to take cognizance of the case; and by a bill of pains and penalties to avenge the mischief offered to the State; thereby to hold out an example which might prevent similar offenders in future." (Vol. 4,103.)

Another writer states the matter thus:

"All the modes of criminal prosecutions hitherto spoken of, whether by impeachment or otherwise, are vindications of the laws in being, on which they are wholly founded. But besides the regular enforcement of established laws, the annals of most countries record signal exertions of penal justice, adapted to exigencies unprovided for in the criminal code. Such acts of supreme power are with us called bills of attainder." (Woodeson 2, 621.)

That the principle supported by these authorities has been violated in many cases in addition to those already referred to, is not doubted; but this does not at all detract from their force, and when we find that in all the cases an attempt was made to bring them within some known law, every violation of the principle but adds to its strength. HATSELL, in his Precedents of Proceedings, in the House of Commons, gives fifty-nine cases of impeachment, ranging from the accession of JAMES I. to 1780, and in every case wherein the facts on which the Commons based their action are given, a crime or misdemeanor, either at common law or by statute of Parliament, is disclosed. Of these cases twenty-nine were for high treason; two for bribery and corruption in office; two for corruption in office; four for sedition; one for unlawfully granting writs of privilege; one for arbitrary and illegal proceedings as a Judge; one for the embezzlement of prize goods; one for smuggling, and twelve for high crimes and misdemeanors, in which the offences are sufficiently described to justify a classification of them by name. Twenty-one of the fifty-five cases never went to trial before the Lords; some of them were abandoned by the Commons before presentation to the House of Lords; some were dismissed by the Lords for want of prosecution, and several were disposed of by the more summary methods of bills of attainder and bills of pains and penalties.

These cases disclose many curious facts, and some very bad law. Some of them were based on most frivolous pretexts; others rested solely on the resentments of men of influence at Court and of power in Parliament. The case of Lord High Treasurer MIDDLESEX is an example of the latter class. In 1624 he was impeached for taking bribes, and convicted on some of the articles. This case and its consequences are charged to the resentment of the Duke of Buckingham, who was in high favor with the King. (4 Hatsell, 132.) Two years afterward the Duke of Buckingham was impeached for a variety of offences in his administration. The King interfered to save him, and dissolved the Parliament. The Commons revived the case in the next Parliament, but before its conclusion BUCKINGHAM was assassinated. (Ibid, 184.) Individual resentment, partisan prejudice and excitement, and desire for revenge, instigated very many of the English impeachment cases. This is very well illustrated in the speech of Lord CARNARVON on the trial of the Earl of Danby—a speech that forms one of the footprints in the history of Parliamentary impeachments, which should ever remind the people of this nation that great caution should be used in the selection of English precedent. CARNARVON said:

"My Lords, I understand but little of Latin, but a good deal of English, and not a little of English history, from which I have learned the mischiefs of such kind of prosecutions as these, and the ill fate of the prosecutors. I could bring many instances, and those ancient; but, my Lords, I shall go no further than the latter end of Queen ELIZABETH's reign, at which time the Earl of Essex was run down by Sir WALTER RALEIGH, and your Lordships know what became of my Lord BACON. The Duke of Buckingham, he ran down my Lord BACON, and your Lordships know what happened to the Duke of Buckingham. Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, afterward Earl of Strafford, ran down the Duke of Buckingham, and you all know what became of him. Sir HARRY VANE, he ran down the Earl of Strafford, and your Lordships know what became of Sir HARRY VANE. Chancellor HYDE (Lord CLARENDON) ran down Sir HARRY VANE, and your Lordships know what became of the Chancellor. Sir THOMAS OSBORN, now Earl of Danby, ran down Chancellor HYDE, but what will become of the Earl of Danby your Lordships best can tell. But let me see the man that dare run the Earl of Danby down, and we shall soon see what will become of him." (11 Howell G. T., 632, 637.)

Did chance weld the chain which so clearly holds these names together in the history of Parliamentary impeachment? Was it not rather the natural product of misused power? The officer or party who misuses power may be considered fortunate, indeed, if the wheel of fortune returns no retribution. An advance beyond the law for the punishment of an obnoxious officer is always attended with danger; and English history is crowded with proof of the truth of this assertion. Almost every case which has stamped disgrace upon Parliamentary impeachments is impressed with some departure from the known law of England, or with motives which should never enter the precincts of a Court. Still, there is greater excuse for the appearance of such cases in the proceedings of Parliament than could be claimed for the Congress of the United States, if it should choose to follow in the footsteps of these English precedents. Many of the most obnoxious Parliamentary cases were the result of popular excitement. A great majority of the people of England were excluded from the exercise of the right of the elective franchise, and comparatively few officers were elective. "The King can do no wrong," and the Crown is hereditary. The wrongs, oppressions, usurpations of the Crown carried no responsibilities beyond the Ministers, who were selected by the irresponsible master whose work they were to do and whose crimes they were to assume. Grievances, real or supposed, could not be corrected by the people at the ballot-box. In times of great commotion, smarting under the effect of their grievances, they regarded an impeachment, a bill of attainder or a bill of pains and penalties as the only remedy afforded them, and they insisted on its application regardless of the consequences which might follow. The turbulent populace of London often gave swift motion to the wheels of Parliamentary power. King, Lords and Commons were overawed, and forced to do great wrong. Could this excitement have passed off through that great conservator of the public weal, the ballot-box, at times of oft-recurring elections, impeachments would have been far fewer and much more creditable. For want of this some of the best men of England have been sent to the block, and Englishmen of today hang their heads in sorrow and shame when they look upon the recorded conduct of their ancestors.

When we take up the reports of the well-considered cases of Parliamentary impeachments—cases which were controlled by the judgments instead of the passions of men—we find but little difficulty in ascertaining the doctrines on which they rest. No unbiased mind can be misguided by them. They rest upon the known law of England, and were had for its enforcement. They exhibit the House of Lords sitting as a Court, and bound by the laws and rules which were observed by the other Criminal Courts of the realm—a Court for the trial of offenders against laws which existed when the offences were committed, and which looked into those laws to see whether or no persons arraigned at its bar had violated a "rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power of the State."

In the year 1724 the Commons impeached the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor of England, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that he had unlawfully sold offices—Masterships in Chancery—for his own private gain. He had realized large sums of money from this source. This case is given at length in 16 How., State Trials, and the conviction hinged exclusively on the fact that he had committed an indictable offence. Of this case Lord CAMPBELL remarks:

"There has been a disposition in recent times to consider that Lord MACCLESFIELD was wrongfully condemned. The unanimity of his Judges, says Lord MAHAN, might seem decisive as to his guilt; yet, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether they did not unjustly heap the faults of the system on one man; whether PARKER had not rather, in fact, failed to check gradual abuses than introduced them by his authority, or encouraged them by his example, I must say, that although it is impossible not to pity a man of such high qualities when so disgraced, and it must be acknowledged that, with good luck, notwithstanding all that he did, he might have escaped exposure, and preserved an untarnished fame; yet, in my opinion, his conviction was lawful, and his punishment mild. There can be no doubt that the sale of all offices touching the administration of justice, (with the strange exception in favor of common law Judges,) was forbidden by the statute of EDWARD VI., and every Chancellor who afterward sold a Mastership in Chancery must have been aware that he was thereby violating that statute." (Lives of the Lord Chancellors, vol. 4, p. 554.)

The report of this case perfectly sustains the position of Lord CAMPBELL. It establishes beyond doubt that had not MACCLESFIELD's conduct been made criminal by the statute of EDWARD VI. he would not have been convicted. The action of both Houses of Parliament outside of the case, confirms this understanding of the record. HATSELL (vol. 4, 258) in a note to the case of MACCLESFIELD, furnishes the following facts respecting the action had for the indemnity of the Masters who had purchased offices of the Lord Chancellor. On the charge being sent to the House of Lords, HATSELL says: "The Commons immediately ordered in a bill for indemnifying the Masters in Chancery from the penalties of the act of fifth and sixth of Edward VI., chapter 16, against buying and selling offices upon discovering what consideration they paid for their respective offices." The bill was quickly passed by both Houses. But we need not go outside of the very complete report of the case as given in the State Trials to sustain the declaration that the proceeding would have resulted in an acquittal of MACCLESFIELD, had the charges made against him not involved indubitable crimes. Not one of the several able managers for the Commons pretended to claim a conviction in the absence of proof of an indictable crime. The effort of the managers throughout the entire trial was to show that such a crime had been committed by the accused Earl. They claimed that the acts with which he stood charged were crimes at common law by the statute of 12 Richard II., and of Edward VI.; in the language of one of the managers, "criminal by the common law and criminal by act of Parliament."

No unbiased mind can examine this case and arrive at a conclusion respecting it different from that which has been stated above. The doctrine of the case is, beyond all question, that an act, to be impeachable, must also be indictable.

The case was free from all passion, resentment, revenge, or partisan bias. It was well considered, and the vote in favor of conviction was unanimous. The case reflects the law of England respecting impeachment as well as any case that was ever tried by the House of Lords. The rules of law concerning crimes and their proof were observed and adhered to throughout, and MACCLESFIELD was convicted because he was proved guilty of crimes declared by the law and indictable in the Courts of England.

The case of WARREN HASTINGS is another full of instruction. No one can read the twenty-two articles preferred against HASTINGS and fail to discover a multitude of crimes prescribed by the law of England. Bribery, peculation, usurpation of powers, official corruption, official oppression and extortion, all appear in the long array of crimes laid to the charge of HASTINGS, and each of these was indictable in the criminal Courts of the realm. Of these crimes BURKE, in his speech on the third day, said:

"As to the crime which we charge, we first considered well what it was in its nature and under all the circumstances which attended it. We weighed it with all its extenuations, and with all its aggravations. On the review we are warranted to assert that the crimes with which we charged the prisoner at the bar are substantial crimes; that they are no errors or mistakes, such as wise and good men might possibly fall into, which may even produce very pernicious effects, without being in fact great offences. The Commons are too liberal not to allow for the difficulties of a great and arduous public situation. They know too well the domineering necessities which frequently occur in all great affairs. They know the exigency of a pressing occasion, which, in its precipitate career, bears everything down before it—which does not give time to the mind to recollect its faculties, to reinforce its reason, and to have recourse to fixed principles, but, by compelling an instant and tumultuous decision, too often obliges men to decide in a manner that calm judgment would certainly have rejected. We know, as we are to be served by men, that the persons who serve us must be tried as men, and with a very large allowance indeed to human infirmity and human error. This, my Lords, we know, and we weighed before we came before you. But the crimes which we charge in these articles are not lapses, defects, errors of common human frailty, which, as we know and feel, we can allow for. We charge this offender with no crimes that have not arisen from passions which it is criminal to harbor, with no offences that have not their root in avarice, rapacity, pride, insolence, ferocity, treachery, cruelty, malignity of temper; in short, in nothing that does not argue a total extinction of all moral principle, that does not manifest an inveterate blackness, dyed ingrain with malice, vititiated, corrupted, gangrened to the very core. If we do not plant his crimes in those vices, which the breast of man is made to abhor, and the spirit of all laws, human and divine, to interdict, we desire no longer to be heard upon this occasion. Let everything that can be pleaded on the ground of surprise or error upon these grounds be pleaded with success; we give up the whole of these predicaments. We urge no crimes that were not crimes of forethought. We charge him with nothing that he did not commit upon deliberation; that he did not commit against advice, supplication and remonstrance; that he did not commit against the direct command of lawful authority; that he did not commit after reproof and reprimand—the reproof and reprimand of those who are authorized by the laws to reprove and reprimand him. The crimes of Mr. HASTINGS are crimes not only in themselves, but aggravated by being crimes of contumacy. They were crimes not against forms, but against those eternal laws of justice which are our rule and our birthright. His offences are, not in formal, technical language, but in reality, in substance and effect, high crimes and high misdemeanors." (Burke's Works, vol. vii., pp. 13, 14.)

This is Mr. BURKE's own interpretation of his articles against WARREN HASTINGS. Apply to this the doctrine that the acts which are *malum in se* are crimes at common law, and what must become of every attempt to torture this case into a prop to uphold the dangerous doctrine that public officers may be impeached for acts not known to the law as crimes or misdemeanors? It is believed safe to aver that every offence for which a conviction was really claimed by the managers on behalf of the Commons was known to the law of England as an indictable crime. For some seven years the trial of this ponderous case "dragged its slow length along" before a conclusion was reached. During the whole trial the rules of the criminal law of England were applied to the case. Questions relative to which the Lords had doubts were submitted to the Judges. The managers complained of some of the opinions of the Judges; but the Lords followed the Judges.

The end of the case was an acquittal of HASTINGS. But it would be difficult to understand how the result could have been arrived at if the doctrine that an impeachment may be had for acts not indictable had been countenanced by the Lords; for no one can doubt that the evidence disclosed sufficient in the way of mistakes, errors and misbehavior to justify a conviction under that doctrine. The last English impeachment case was that of Viscount MELVILLE, in 1806. A very complete report of this case may be found in 29 Howe, G. T., 550 to 1,482 inclusive, and it will repay a careful perusal, as it was a thoroughly and calmly considered case, and undoubtedly presents the settled doctrine of the English law of impeachment.

MELVILLE was Treasurer of the Navy, and the Commons charged him in ten articles with having "fraudulently, corruptly and illegally" used, and permitted others to use, the public money intrusted to him, for private gain. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, Solicitor-General, who was one of the managers for the Commons, in his argument stated the case thus:

"My Lords, the crimes imputed to the noble Lord are of two kinds; they are offences against the common law, and a direct breach of a positive Act of Parliament. The first and the tenth articles of impeachment relate only to offences at the common law; all the other articles comprise in them offences at the common law, and likewise violations of the Act of Parliament." (p. 1,151.)

He insisted that MELVILLE's acts were indictable crimes, and in no part of his argument did he claim, nor did any other manager of the Commons claim, that a conviction could be justified on any other ground than that the evidence disclosed an indictable offence. No one during the entire course of the proceeding and trial questioned that such was the law of England.

At the close of the case the Lords sent three questions to the Judges, substantially directing them to inform the House whether the facts recited constituted such unlawful proceedings on the part of MELVILLE as "would have been a misdemeanor, or punishable by information or indictment?" The Judges answered that they were not such unlawful acts as could be thus punished. (p. 1,469-70-71.) MELVILLE was thereupon acquitted upon each of the ten articles preferred against him. And this closes the list of Parliamentary impeachments in England.

Cases can be found in Parliamentary history in conflict with the doctrine stated. But that it would be wise, safe, or lawful for the House of Representatives to follow such cases, is utterly denied. If we are to be guided at all by English cases, let us resort to those which were the best considered, the latest, the most calmly tried, the most enlightened to be found on the records of Parliament, and not those that were moulded in the midst of revolution, directed by passion and decided by unreasoning prejudice.

No precedent should be followed which is not founded in reason. The enlightenment of the present day should not be obscured, nor its progress obstructed by the fallacies, mistakes, or passions of men who passed away centuries ago. Who would think of respecting the infamous ruling of JEFFREYS in SIDNEY's case, because it was the act of a Judge upon the bench, and yet who does not know that many of the Parliamentary impeachments were as full of passion and as void of law, as the Court in which SIDNEY and RUSSELL and ARMSTRONG and BAXTER were tried?

The idea that the House of Representatives may impeach a civil officer of the United States for any and every act for which a Parliamentary precedent can be found, is too preposterous to be seriously considered.

However well such precedents may answer present purposes, they may return to plague those who give them countenance.

Those who hold to the doctrine that the "Senate is the sole judge" of what are high crimes and misdemeanors, and that "there is no revising Court," (Am. Law Reg., Sept., 1867, page 660,) forget how often appeals in this country are carried from Senates, Congresses, Presidents and Courts, to the high tribunal of the people at the ballot-box; and how inexorable are the mandates of reversal which proceed therefrom. The history of this country is crowded full of such appeals, and of their results. Another very important question may be here suggested. If only indictable crimes and misdemeanors are impeachable, by what law must they be ascertained? Must it be by the law of the United States, of the States, the common law, or by any or all of these?

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Citizens' Association Reply to Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

The Citizens' Association have addressed a letter to RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., in reply to his recent communication. The length of this document precludes our giving it in full, but the following are the main points of it:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1867.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

SIR: The Association discovers in the public journals a paper from you purporting to be a public justification in the matter of the several inquiries concerning your office addressed to you by the Association on Nov. 12, 1867.

The charges which were implied in such letter were as follows;

1. That in twenty months of your official career you had absorbed for the legal expenses of the City and County of New-York the sum of $152,974 32.

This you admit.

2. That in the same period judgments were recovered against the City of New-York to the amount of $474,589 78.

This you admit.

3. That of said judgments, $194,004 20 of them were obtained in violation of law for illegal advertising and printing claims.

You admit this, but lay the blame on the Courts.

4. That said judgments you neglected to defend properly, and neglected to appeal from them when they were entered.

You admit the latter, but declare it would be unjust to oppose those claims.

5. That after said judgments were entered, you, in defiance of the express acts of the Legislature on the subject, advised and urged the Comptroller to pay.

You in reply submit your letter to the Comptroller, in which it appears that you do advise him to do so.

6. That out of the sum of $152,974 32 legal expenses of twenty months, you paid $64,611 50 for extra lawyers' fees, in addition to your own salary of $18,333, and your clerks' salaries of $22,000.

This you admit.

7. That in addition to all of such payments you finally paid yourself $10,000 as an extra fee in certain cases in your office.

This you admit.

8. That you attended at Albany to increase the appropriations for your office.

This you admit.

9. That you employed and paid as additional counsel for the City certain lawyers who at the same time were suing the City and obtaining judgments for other parties.

This you admit.

10. That you supported and pressed the scheme known as the "Ann-street Widening," and, when the Common Council were about to stop it, went to Albany to consummate the job.

This you deny.

11. That you supported and pressed the scheme known as the "Church-street Opening," and a vast bill of costs incurred in it.

This you deny.

12. That you endeavored to defeat certain legal proceedings taken in the Courts to protect the City Treasury, and bring local officials to a sense of duty.

This you deny.

The Association, having been fully prepared to prove all its charges before sending them to you, regrets to say:

1. That where you deny the facts the public records of the City are against you.

2. That where you argue the morality of your proceedings you always argue against the City, your client, which you are bound to protect; and always in favor of her persistent assailants, whom you ought to defeat.

The Association regrets to be compelled, in defence of the interests of the City, to reiterate its statements that of the judgments, amounting to $474,589 78, recovered against the City during the twenty months of your administration, $194,004 20 thereof was recovered for advertising the proceedings and notices of the Common Council in certain local papers; and that this amount was recovered in open violation of the law, and was, in addition to the $80,000 authorized by law, to be spent for Corporation advertising.

The Comptroller of the City of New-York, in his budget of proposed expenditures for the year 1866, estimated that the sum of $30,000 would be necessary for Corporation advertising, and the Legislature of the State, in accordance with that estimate, allowed in the City Tax Levy Law of 1866 $30,000 for that purpose; and in the year 1867, in accordance with a similar estimate of the Comptroller, allowed $50,000. It will thus be seen that you do great and intentional injustice to the Legislature when you state that it does not give the City authority to raise enough money in any year to pay its necessary expenses; for in the years 1866 and 1867, as far as the matter in dispute is concerned, it allowed the full amount certified to as necessary by the chief financial officer of the City.

To pretend that $80,000 for two years is not sufficient for advertising the proceedings of the Common Council, and the notices required by law to be published, is in opposition to the common sense of our people.

Since your term of office commenced, the New-York *Transcript* has recovered judgments against the City amounting to $102,191 89.

This New-York *Transcript* is a small paper, its dimensions being 18 inches by 24, and its circulation about 2,000 copies daily, and yet this small paper, in addition to what it has drawn from the appropriations for advertising, has recovered judgments against the City during the twenty months since you promised to set your face against fraud and the corrupt expenditure of the public money $102,191 89, besides a very large amount drawn from the county, and you have failed to stop this depletion of the public Treasury.

In permitting the following judgments to be entered against the City of New-York, you suffered the law of the State to be violated. You knew that the law was passed for the purpose of protecting this heavily taxed community from the recklessness and fraud of certain public officials, and it was your duty to have seen that the people received all your time, zeal and ability to protect them.

These judgments are as follow:

Four judgments of the New-York Transcript	$102,191 89
Four judgments of the New-York Daily News	79,038 15
One judgment of the New-York Sun	6,880 10
One judgment of the Metropolitan Record	1,815 29
One judgment of the Journal of Commerce	2,771 16
Two judgments of the Sunday Atlas	993 75
One judgment of the Sunday Times	313 86
Total	$194,004 20

The letter then cites the judgment roll of the *Transcript* judgment, recovered Jan. 3, 1867, and then goes on to say:

Here is a complaint with not a single item or date, by which $34,617 35 is sought to be recovered from your clients. The only answer you put in is a general statement of "No appropriation."

Section 156 of the code requires that when any pleading is verified, every subsequent pleading except a demurrer must be verified.

The above complaint was verified, and yet you neglected to verify your answer. If no advantage was

taken of this by your opponents, it affords you no excuse for your palpable neglect; nor does it appear in the record that no advantage was so taken.

The Supreme Court of this District, at General Term, has decided that the restrictive and prohibitary sections of the law of 1866 are constitutional, as well as regards claims incurred before as after the passage of that law.

As another instance of how you did all you could to defend the City against the advertising judgments, the Association calls your attention to the judgment of the *Daily News* against the City for $23,181 recovered Dec. 19, 1866.

The complaint in this action was verified. *As usual you neglected to verify your answer.*

This suit was entirely for work done subsequent to the passage of the law of 1866, as appears by the complaint itself.

The *Daily News* had recovered judgment, Aug. 4, 1866, against the City for $24,716 53, *but for work done previous to the passage of the tax levy law of 1866, as appears by the complaint itself.*

Both of these suits came before Judge McCUNN, the one at the June and the other at the December Special Term, 1866.

In the case at the June Special Term, Judge McCunn decided that since the work was done previous to the passage of the law of 1866, that law was unconstitutional so far as it attempted to bar the claim, as it violated the provision of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting any State from passing a law impairing the obligations of contracts.

But when the case for work done *subsequent to the passage of the law of 1866 came before Judge McCunn in* December, 1866, for argument, it appears from the statement of the Court on file, that it was submitted by the plaintiff's counsel and the Counsel to the Corporation upon the same points that had been argued in the other case, *and Judge McCunn in his opinion says that as the Corporation Counsel admits the question in the case before him to be the same as in the case that was before him at the June term,* he cannot but give judgment for the plaintiff. But was the question the same?

In the case at the June Special Term the work was done before the passage of the law of 1866.

In the case at the December Special Term the work was done after the passage of the law of 1866.

How then could the cases have been similar?

Judge McCunn bases his decision upon your admission that the cases were exactly similar.

You cannot thus escape responsibility by attempting to shift it to the shoulders of the Court.

The Court had the right to presume that you were in fact what you professed to be "*Counsel to the Corporation,*" and would protect its interests.

As regards the clause in section 5 of the City Tax Levy Law of 1867, which reads: "But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair or affect any claim for advertising required under the provisions and authority of existing laws when such claim has been duly certified and audited"—the Association is of opinion that this can be of no avail to you, since all the advertising judgments above referred to, except one for $7,781, 48 were recovered previous to the passage of the law of 1867.

But this alleged exception was improperly inserted in the law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, and before the bill was engrossed.

It never passed the Senate. It was attempted to be improperly inserted into the County Tax Levy Law also, and the attempt was in the same handwriting; but through the vigilance of one of the counsel of the Association, it was stricken out before the bill was signed by the Governor, and the fraud thus far stopped.

But you are mistaken. Advertising is not now excepted from the limiting provisions of the acts of 1866 and 1867. It is a principle in the interpretation of a statute that such a construction must be given to as to allow the whole statute to stand if possible.

The provision of the act of 1867, in section 1, especially about advertising is—"Advertising for the Common Council $50,000. The Comptroller of the City of New-York is hereby directed to select three daily and three weekly newspapers, published in the City of New-York, as papers wherein the proceedings of the Common Council, or of either branch thereof, and the notices of its Committees shall be published, and shall communicate to the Common Council and to the Clerk of each Board thereof the names or titles of the papers which he has selected as official papers; and no proceedings of the Common Council or of either branch thereof, or notices of its Committees, shall be officially published in any other paper or papers. And hereafter the said Corporation shall not be liable for any debt incurred for advertising in contravention of this provision; and no person or corporation other than the proprietors of such selected papers shall be entitled to receive any money from or recover any judgment against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for publishing or advertising the proceedings of the Common Council, or of either Board thereof, or notices of its Committees."

The language of the alleged exception being in another section in reference to another subject is too vague to allow it to nullify the exact and specific prohibition of the provision in section 1 upon the particular subject of advertising.

The law of 1867, in appropriating $414,269 87 for judgments, expressly enacted that "*no part of said sum shall be expended in payment of judgments obtained in contravention of the provisions of chapter 876 of the Laws of 1866.*"

Section 7 of the act of 1867 also enacted: "*No portion of the amount raised under authority of this act shall be paid out or expended in discharging any obligations or indebtedness incurred in the year 1866 or prior thereto, except for any such obligation or indebtedness which is hereinbefore expressly directed to be paid out of such amounts.*"

Your advice to the Comptroller to disregard these express provisions of the law and pay the judgments obtained in violation thereof, can be accounted for only when we take in consideration the facility afforded the claimants to obtain the illegal judgments. As to your reply respecting the employment of extra counsel to assist you, and paying them over $44,000 out of your "contingent fund" for their services, the Association finds you have admitted the truth of the charge and pleaded that the great pressure of business rendered it necessary. But the Association calls your attention to this fact—that all the cases in your office may be divided into four or five *classes*; that the law applicable to each class has been settled again and again by the Courts; and that you have a routine office duty to perform in respect of each, which does not demand such expensive extra counseling.

A great number of these cases belong to the class of claims for work done for the City for which there is no appropriation; a great number belong to the class of claims for damages arising from the riots of 1863; a great number to the class of claims for injuries through neglected streets, &c.; and some are claims on contracts for extra pay, over-charges, &c. Now, the law applicable to all these cases is fixed; you have only to deal with facts, which your clerks are supposed to be able to collect and sift, aided by all the departments of the City Government where the claims respectively arose.

Again in the case of the suit brought by Mr. PULLMAN to restrain the Common Council from executing the infamous twenty-year gas contract which would have cost the City millions of dollars, and which Mayor HOFFMAN very properly vetoed, you state that your only object in defending that suit was to test the right of the Supreme Court to control the action of the Common Council. If that had been your only desire you could have attained the end by interposing an answer or demurrer, and had the issue raised in a proper manner. But mark what the facts are upon record.

Before the day upon which the injunction order was set down for argument arrived, you hurriedly obtained an affidavit from Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, the Deputy Street Commissioner under Mr. CORNELL, declaring that the City would suffer by delay in executing that contract for gas, and on this affidavit you obtained an order to show cause in five or six days why the injunction should not be set aside, so that the contract could be made; you hurriedly brought your extra counsel from the country to argue the matter; and to crown all, you proposed to Mr. PULLMAN's counsel that, while the argument was pending, and before it should be decided, he should consent, on Mr. PULLMAN's behalf, to modify the injunction so far as to allow the Street Commissioner to proceed and advertise for bids for that contract, *although you were bound to know that the law declares that when such bids are made the lowest bidder is regarded as having the same rights as if the contract with him had been duly drawn up, signed and sealed. In other words, while you wanted to test the abstract question of law as to the right of the Court to interfere, you desire to have the ruinous contract consummated, so as to make Mr. Pullman's suit an idle farce.*

And now as to the suit which Mr. PULLMAN brought to have the Fernando Wood lease of Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street set aside, you say that you had commenced a suit for the same object, and by means of it had protected the City, while Mr. PULLMAN's suit "has turned out untenable and abortive," and that you distrusted Mr. PULLMAN's suit, and that it died before the effort you made to defeat it could be consummated by you. The Association now calls your attention to the fact, that the records of the Courts are against the truth of your statements.

You did not commence your suit to set aside those leases until about three months after Mr. PULLMAN had commenced his suit and obtained an injunction preventing the execution of the leases. *When he had shown you the way, and had stopped the scheme, you leisurely proceeded to follow in his tracks.* M. FERNANDO WOOD attacked your suit and Mr. PULLMAN's suit on the same day; and beat you and Mr. PULLMAN in those suits on the same day; you and Mr. PULLMAN appealed at once to the General Term from the orders setting aside your respective injunctions; *but Mr. Pullman, who was not to be beaten so easily, obtained an order from the Court restoring his injunction until the appeal could be heard; after Mr. Pullman had thus again shown you the way to check the consummation of the leases, you also, in your turn, obtained a similar order;* and now Mr. PULLMAN's suit is not only alive, but quite as well and hearty as yours; both of them are waiting their turns to be heard together in the General Term on appeal, while Mr. PULLMAN's injunction still bars the way to the consummation of the WOOD leases. You have still interposed your demurrer to Mr. PULLMAN's suit, with the hope of beating him from the field; and the Association renews its statement on that account, and recommends that if you employ extra counsel to do the business of your Department you might at least earn your own salary by making yourself acquainted with the progress of that business and its present condition.

The Association charged you with having avowed your determination to press the scheme known as the "Widening of Ann-street," and with having, when the Common Council was about to rescind the project, gone to Albany and obtained the passage of a special law to consummate the job. All this you deny. Here are the proofs against you: In January, 1866, just before you were to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to carry out the Ann-street widening scheme, one of the counsel of the Association called upon you and stated that the tax-payers of the City, the property owners along the street to be affected, and the Citizens' Association, deeming this scheme unwise and intended for private and not public benefit, intended to oppose it; that as it had been inaugurated by a Common Council which had gone out of existence, and the first step in it had been taken by your predecessor in office, Mr. DEVLIN, it was believed that you, the "reform" candidate then newly elected, would not permit the scheme to be consummated. *You answered that you considered it your duty to obey the Common Council, and carry it out.* The counsel then told you that the tax-payers would oppose it in the Courts, and asked you what you would do if they did oppose it? To which you answered, "I WILL BEAT THEM IF I CAN." In pursuance of this declaration, you pressed the scheme in the Courts, and had the Commissioners appointed. Shortly after, and while the proceedings to carry it out were going on, the Common Council met to deliberate whether they should not stop the whole matter, since it was so distasteful to the public. Immediately you went to Albany, where the Legislature was in session, and presented a drawn act to the Legislature, which was intended to have the effect of confirming the previous act of the former Common Council for widening Ann-street, and which directed bonds to be issued by the City to pay the damages and expenses of carrying out the job, thus saddling the cost of it upon the City at large.

You made a speech before the Committee on Cities of the Senate in favor of that proposed act, urging that it would overcome the prejudice of the people toward the job; the Legislature passed it almost immediately, and it now stands on the statute books, being the 8th section of Chapter 876 of the Laws of 1866, volume 2, page 2,056.

The Association now finds it necessary to inform you why it has addressed you on the subject of the abuses in your department, since you seem to regard any comment on your administration as unwarrantable.

You were elected in 1865 to your present office. In that year the local taxes had increased over $3,000,000 above the previous year, and had been increasing for ten years before from about $5,043,022 89 to $16,000,000.

The Association was attacking official delinquency in every shape; Comptroller BRENNAN, City Inspector BOOLE and Corporation Counsel DEVELIN, were arraigned before the Governor of the State and put on trial for alleged misdoings; injunctions were issued by the Supreme Court to try and check the public extravagance; the bounty debt and volunteer aid debt of this City and County had by reckless management been run up to $12,000,000 where it now stands; usurers stood in the public offices and bought from the City creditors at ruinous discounts, fraudulent claims which were afterward paid from the treasury by means of judgments; at stated periods the employes of the public offices suffered the extortion of part of their salary to enable their chiefs to corrupt legislation; Collectors of City moneys were absconding with the City funds; $1,200,000 was squandered on a pretence of cleaning the streets; $809,000 had been squandered for printing the indexes of the records of one small public office; the Common Council were giving away as gratuities to various institutions valuable tracts of City property; the real estate of the City was leased out to political favorites who never paid their rents and whose arrearages for one year amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars; in three years the payments for printing and stationery for the City alone had amounted to $841,952 31; the cost of erecting the new Court-house had grown from $250,000 in 1858 to $2,500,000; in one year judgments to the amount of $1,200,000 had been recovered against the City; the City and County debt had grown to $42,000,000, and the revenues had sunk to $2,500,000; the Fort Gansevoort scheme, by which the City paid for its own property $535,000, had just been consummated; the City was approaching bankruptcy; officials who should have protected it were united with its plunderers; our wharves and piers and markets were falling to decay. Amid this flood of evil the Association was struggling to save the City; it selected you as an honest man, took your pledges for good administration, and nominated you for your office in the expectation that you would realize the great mission you had to fulfill, and, with your power as chief law officer of the Corporation, check the abuses about you.

What did you do? You proceeded to affiliate with the very officials whose misdeeds had become celebrated; every old abuse you have suffered to be perpetuated, and the new ones you have fostered.

Never were pledges so sadly violated, never was confidence so greatly misplaced. The Association watched your course with amazement. You have forgotten that the Association is responsible to the public for your nomination by them. You are the last man whom it has ever offered to the people of New-York for their suffrage, and its responsibility must be redeemed. You ask what is the Citizens' Association. You asked no such question when you gratefully accepted its nomination.

It is the body of tax-payers who aided to place you in your office, and who feel that they are bound to hold you to your pledges for the due administration thereof. The tax-payers of this City will not rest satisfied with that management of the Law Department that is attended with the following practical results:

1. Cost of Corporation Counsel's office in twenty-two months	$152,974 34
2. Judgments against the City	474,589 73
3. Costs in the Church-street opening	80,000 00
Total	$707,564 12

These figures are taken from the public records of the City, and are open to the inspection of all persons.

In reviewing the Law Department of this City and laying the information obtained by it before the citizens of New-York, who are so deeply interested in seeing how their money is expended, the Citizens' Association is simply discharging one of the duties devolving upon it. Yours, &c.,

PETER COOPER,
Chairman of the Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

ADMIRALTY APPEAL—COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND BRIG.

J. G. W. Fincke vs. The Steamer Fairbanks.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case by the owners of the brig *Santiago* against the steamer to recover damages for a collision on the 5th of June, 1864, off the Highlands of New-Jersey, and some twenty miles from the Hook, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The steamer was on a trip from the City of New-York to Washington down the coast, and the brig on her way up to the City. Both vessels were well out from the shore. The wind was from the southeast some four knots an hour, the night hazy and dark. The brig was steering about north by east, the steamer south by west, and going at the rate of eight knots the hour.

The brig struck the steamer on her starboard side, head on, nearly square, about midships, doing serious damage to both vessels. The account given by the hands on board the steamer who were examined, namely, the master, whose watch it was, and with him the second mate and a seaman, is, that the brig was first discovered about a quarter of a mile off, with no lights, nearly ahead, rather on the starboard bow of the steamer; that the steamer's course was immediately changed to the east southeast, and seeing the brig did not open to them as expected, a change was made further to the east to southeast, and at the same time an order given to slow down to half speed, and that soon after the collision occurred.

The charge against the brig by the hands on the steamer is, that she changed her course to the east, which led to the collision; and it is insisted that if she had kept her course, namely, north by east, it could not have happened.

But one witness has been examined who was on board the brig at the time of the collision, and witnessed it—the chief mate. The master was on the deck, but asleep; the pilot was below and did not reach the deck till the vessels had come together.

The account of the mate is, that the first intimation he had of the vessel was from the look-out, who sung out, "A light ahead;" that he then saw a red light and a ship close by; soon he saw a light at the masthead, and then knew it was a steamer; that there was not much time to do anything but to hail the steamer to keep clear, before the vessels struck. He insists that the brig did not change her course, and that she had two bright lights on board. He says that the steamer was three-quarters of a mile off when he first discovered her. It is unfortunate for the libelant that his case rests solely upon the testimony of this witness as respects most of the material facts involved in the consideration of it. He is contradicted by all the witnesses on the steamer, by his own pilot, and by the wounds inflicted upon the steamer, as to the manner, or way in which the two vessels came together, making it manifest that he was ignorant of the course of the vessels at the time of the disaster. His account is, that the steamer came head on against the port-bow of the brig, whereas, the undisputed fact is, that the brig struck the steamer head about midship on her starboard side.

The clear weight of the evidence is, that the brig was nearly ahead of the steamer when discovered; that the course of the latter was changed from south by west to southeast in order to get out of her way before the vessels came together, and that the brig must have changed further to the east after discovering the steamer, or the collision would not have occurred.

Decree below reversed and libel dismissed.

For appellant, Messrs. Benedict & Benedict; for libellant, Messrs. Scudder & Carter.

TOWBOAT—COLLISION.

Thomas Langley vs. The Steamboat Syracuse.—NELSON, C. J.—The canal-boat *Eldridge*, owned by the libelant, was attached to the hawser tier of the *Syracuse*, to be towed from Albany to New-York. This tier consisted of thirty-five boats, arranged into six tiers, six boats wide, except the sixth and last. The *Eldridge* was on the outside of the fifth tier on the right, or starboard side. The hawser to which these boats were attached, was some thirty-five rods in length, extending from the stern of the *Syracuse*. After reaching the City off the Battery, and while making the circuit to get into the East River, the tide being ebb, the canal-boat *Eldridge* was carried violently against a brig lying at anchor about half a mile from the Battery, and badly damaged. The libel is brought to recover this damage, charging the *Syracuse* with so negligently and carelessly making the circuit to get into the East River as to have caused it. The accident occurred at noon in a clear day, 1st of December, 1861.

One ground of defence set up is, that by the contract of towage, it was agreed that the *Eldridge* was to be towed by the steamer at her own risk. The answer to this is, that this contract does not exempt the steamer from liabilities occasioned by negligence.

On the question of negligence the Court below decreed against the steamer, and, we think, in accordance with the weight of the evidence. The main excuse set up is that the river at the point where the turn is to be made to get into the East River was so full of vessels at anchor that the accident could not be avoided. We think the weight of the proofs is otherwise. Above this point, that is, up the river just above it, the harbor was somewhat crowded, but where the vessel lay against which the *Eldridge* collided there was room sufficient to make the turn with safety with exercise of proper caution and care. Besides, even conceding the crowded condition of the harbor, contended for, the *Syracuse* should have followed the precaution of the *Cayuga*, which, with as large a tow just ahead of the *Syracuse*, to avoid danger passed round Governor's Island and came up into the East River through Buttermilk Channel.

Decree below affirmed.

For libellant, Messrs. Scudder & Carter; for appellant Messrs. Benedict & Benedict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

SALVAGE—AGREEMENT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Richard Squires vs. One Hundred Tons of Iron, &c., and Walter Rahming et al.—This was a libel for salvage compensation. The libel alleged that a steamer called the *Louisa Agnes* was wrecked near Nassau in April, 1865, and that the libelant, being the owner of certain blocks of the value of $965, the respondents, who had purchased the wreck, procured them from him to use in saving her, promising to pay him $5 a pair per day, and $1,300 out of the materials saved, and that he should have his pay out of such materials, and that this iron was part of such materials; that the blocks were totally lost in performing the service, and that the libelant was entitled to recover $4,722 for their value and his agreed compensation, and the libelant claimed a hypothecation of the iron to pay the claim.

The answer of John C. Rahming, claimant of the iron for himself and the respondents, who were served with process, denied everything except that he purchased the wreck and had saved some things out of it which were in the District, and averred that no one who was owner of the steamer hired any blocks of the libelant, though some blocks of his were used.

The libelant testified that after the purchase of the steamer at an Admiralty sale by John C. Rahming and others, the respondent, Farr, who was her master, hired some blocks of him under the following written agreement:

NASSAU, April 15, 1865.

This is to certify that I, as master and head wrecker of the steamship *Agnes Louisa*, have agreed with Capt. R. Squires for the hire of seven large blocks at the rate of $5 per day per pair for the use of said blocks, to be used in endeavoring to get the above steamer off of the beach at Hog Island; said ship to be responsible for hire and damage, also for safe return of said blocks to him in good order.
Capt. H. N. FARR,
For ship and owners.

Squire testified that the blocks were used in trying to get the vessel off from April 15 till he left Nassau on Dec. 18; that the day before he left he demanded the blocks from the Rahmings, but they begged him to leave them, and said they would send them to him at New-York, but that they had never been returned to him.

Held by the Court—That the agreement proved is entirely different from the one alleged. That the libelant has no claim as a salvor. He merely hired his blocks for a fixed compensation to parties who were trying to get the vessel off, and was to be paid whether she was got off or not; and, moreover, there is no proof that the iron attached was a part of the steamer; but, if it was, he has no ground to recover in this suit on the principle of recovering for a salvage service. (The *Independence*, 2 Curtis, C. C. R., 350.) That there is no ground other than that of salvage service on which he can recover in Admiralty. The contract was not one for repairs, supplies or other necessaries furnished to the vessel, either by the maritime law or the twelfth Admiralty Rule; and if Capt. Farr had authority to make the contract, the clause which makes the vessel responsible did not create any hypothecation of the vessel which a Court of Admiralty will enforce.

Libel dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 27.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

FRAUDULENT SALE.

Stephen E. Hatfield vs. The New-York Ice Company.—This was an action commenced by Mr. Hatfield against the New-York Ice Company, based upon the following facts, the trial of which occupied the attention of the Court for several days: In 1866 the Company recovered a large judgment against one William Hatfield, and caused his arrest for the purpose of enforcing the collection of the judgment. The Company failed in sustaining the arrest and William Hatfield was allowed to go free. The question there contested was this: whether Mr. Hatfield had disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors and among others the defendants. After the discharge of William Hatfield from arrest, which arrest was made on the ground that he had made a fraudulent disposition of his property, the Ice Company caused a seizure to be made of certain property which William Hatfield had sold to his brother, the plaintiff—Stephen E. Hatfield. The property was sold by the Ice Company, which received the proceeds. This action was subsequently commenced by Mr. S. E. Hatfield against the Ice Company to recover the value of the property so seized, on the ground that he was the real owner of the property, and the Ice Company had no right to seize it in a judgment against his brother. A long and interesting trial was had, occupying two days, in which the plaintiff strove to recover damages for the taking of the property, and the defendant strove to show that the sale was not *bona fide*, and was made with the design to defraud the creditors of William Hatfield and cover up the property. This question of fact was submitted to the jury, after arguments of counsel on the evidence, and a verdict was rendered for the defendant, declaring the sale to be fraudulent and void. An allowance was granted to the defendant.

Geo. R. Thompson and J. B. Eldridge, Esqs., appeared for defendants, and Hon. H. O. Allen and Ex-Judge Johnson, for the plaintiff.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—CALENDAR.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
72	Brielly vs. Knopp.	53	Wade vs. Molloy.
78	York vs. Goldsmith.	172	Warren vs. Bracher.
14	Eaton vs. Smith	84	Conley vs. McBarn.
68	Hoeft vs. Naxon et al.	37	Rollen vs. Williams.
145	Caldwell vs. Farrell.	88	Doherty vs. Gilchrist.
79	Quinland vs. Stikworth.	89	Summers vs. Nichols.
80	Falkner vs. Hubbard.	91	Treat vs. Ridley.
81	Blossom vs. Conlan.	92	Sherlock vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
82	Danler vs. Conlan.	53	Balser vs. Brooklyn Central and Jamaica R. R. Co.
83½	Chute vs. Birkett.		
5	Eastman vs. McNamee.		

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Lott.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

Catharine Coyle, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick Coyle vs. The City of Brooklyn.—In April, 1865, P. Coyle contracted with the defendant to grade and pave Grand-street. He died intestate shortly afterward, and in June, 1865, his wife took out letters of administration. Finding the City owed her husband a balance of $27,707, she demanded payment, but was refused on the ground that the money had been paid to her duly authorized agent, a Mr. Wm. D. Lewis, now the Secretary of the City Railroad Company. From evidence given it would appear that Mr. Lewis was a sort of silent partner in the contract (a circumstance, however, denied by the plaintiff) and had received money from the City for the works while in progress. The jury retired and have not yet come into Court.

BROOKLYN COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Lott, Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury returned into Court with 32 indictments against different persons for various offences. On the motion of Mr. District-Attorney Morris, the indictments were referred to the Court of Sessions.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dykeman, Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

The undermentioned parties pleaded not guilty yesterday to indictments charging them with the following offences: Mary I. Smith, George Stone, Fred. Meyers, Charles Prince, J. Kinsella, Charles Young, Mary Meyers, Thomas Carleton, Thomas Hyman, Henry J. Fennick, Eliza and John Brice—grand larceny: James Kennedy, rape; Hugh Newman, assault with intent to kill; Charles Langdon, burglary in the first degree; Charles Gross and Owen Colgan, rape; J. Gorton, embezzlement; J. Hanley, burglary.

James Day pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and was sentenced for six months to the Penitentiary.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

The People vs. Chas. Vannostrend.—The prisoner was indicted for having kidnapped from Williamsburgh, a boy named Bulheller. The jury found him not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 29, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '71., R.	117	120	Pacific Mail	127
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	108	300	do	128
10,000	do	108	100	do	128⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s., R. '62	104⅞	500	do	128⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	105¼	300	do	128⅛
50,000	U.S. 5-20s. C., '65 new	107⅞	565	do	129
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108	17	do	129⅛
50,000	do	107⅞	100	do	128⅜
12,500	do	108	225	do	128⅛
50,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅛	100	do	128¼
1,000	do	102¼	600	do	128
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅜	200	do	128¼
100,000	do 3d series	105⅛	100	do ...s30	128
10,000	do	105⅜	150	do ...2d call	128
16,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c	63⅝	50	do ...s30	127¾
13,000	do	63¾	100	do	128⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62	100	do ...b60	129⅛
10,000	do ...2d call	62⅝	300	Adams Ex. Co	79¾
3,000	do	62¾	600	do	79⅞
1,000	Ohio 6s, '75	102	300	do ...b10	80
7,000	Virginia 6s, new.	42	21	do	79⅜
7,000	Missouri 6s	95	300	W. Fargo & Co	54
16,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	53	100	do ...b30	54⅛
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	20	Am. Ex.	77⅛
9,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	93	20	do	77¼
2,000	Erie 2d M	98⅛	20	do	77
1,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pr	81⅛	2	do	76¾
1,000	do	81	30	Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98⅛
2,000	Chic. & N.W.S.F.	97	200	U. S. Ex	79⅛
14,000	Chi. & N.W. Appleton ex	82⅛	200	do	79⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs	81¾	100	do	79⅛
23,000	do	82	50	do	79
2,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	84	200	Mer. U. Ex	40
1,000	C. & N. W. 10s Equipt. bds	97	50	do	39¾
			30	do	39⅛
			000	N. Y. Cen	114
			600	do ...b30	114
			200	do	113⅝
			100	do	113¾
			200	do ...2d call	114
			500	Erie R	71⅛
			100	do ...s30	71⅛
			100	do ...b30	71⅛

2,000	C. & R.I. & P. 7s.	98⅛	100	Reading R.	96⅜
4,000	do	94	100	do	96⅛
1,000	J. & Chi. 8s, 1st.	104⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. R	80
7,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	85⅛	50	Ill. Cen	131
2,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	90⅛	50	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅛
5	Continental Bank	105	1700	do	67⅜
200	Boston W. P.	17⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅛
100	do	17⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol	102
106	Cent. National	104	200	do	101⅞
5	Park Bank	144	200	do	101⅜
30	Am. Ex. Bk	112	100	Chic. & R. I	96⅛
29	West. Union T.	34	20	do	96¾
1000	do	33⅞	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63
516	do	33⅛	100	do ...b30	63⅛
96	do	33⅝	5	Tol., W. & W.	38
100	Canton Co	45¼	200	P., F. W. & Chi.	97⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	15	10	do	97⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	119⅛	200	Del., L. & W. R.	114
15	N. J. Cen. R.	119	100	Adams Express. b30	80⅛
400	Pac. Mail	128¾	100	do	79⅞
200	West. U. Tel	34	200	Reading R.	96⅛
200	Erie R.	71⅛	40	do	96¾
100	Mer. U. Ex	40	50	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅜
30	do	39¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. 3d Ser	105⅜	100	Atlantic Mail	120
6,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	100⅞	200	Boston W. P	18
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	62⅛	80	U.S. Ex. Co	78¼
20,000	O. & M. Cer	26⅞	140	Wells Fargo Ex	56
15,000	do	26⅛	500	do	56½
5,300	Ohio Prf. C.	75	100	do ...b15	56¼
100	West. U. Tel	33⅞	20	Mer. U. Ex	40
300	do	33⅞	210	do	40¼
200	Quick. Min. Co.	15	95	do	40
75	Pacific M	129	500	N. Y. Cen. ...b30	114⅛
100	do ...s60	128	200	do	113⅞
100	do	128¾	200	Erie Railroad	71⅛
500	do	128⅛	200	Hud. R. R	125¾
200	do ...s60	127⅞	200	Reading R.	96⅛
200	do ...s60	127¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	83¾
800	do	128	300	Chi. & N.W. R.	58
100	do ...s60	127	1000	Chi. & N. W. Pf	67½
100	Adams Ex.	79½	30	Cleve. & Tol. R.	102¾
100	do	79¾	200	M. & St. P.	42
100	do	79½	100	Mil. & St. Paul. Pf.	62¾
400	do	79	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	61½
			100	Chic. & Alt	120½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & Mis. Cer.	26⅛	300	West. U. Tel	34
10,000	do ...c.	26⅛	300	do	33⅞
100	Canton Co	45⅛	100	do	33⅜
5	Am. Ex. Co	77	200	N. Y. Cen	113¾
20	do	77⅛	100	do	113⅝
100	Adams Ex. Co	79	200	do ...c	113⅞
50	do	79	200	Mil. & St. Paul	42⅛
2,0	do	79⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	63
12	U. S. Ex. Co	78	100	Mer. U. Ex.	40
100	Quicksilver	14	10	do	40
300	do	14⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. ...c	80⅛
200	do	14⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84
300	Pacific Mail...ex-d	125	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅛
500	do	125⅜	100	do ...s3	96⅜
200	do	125⅛	100	do ...b10	96⅜
100	do ...c	125⅜	300	Chi. & N.W. R.	58
200	do	125¼	100	do ...b3	58⅛
200	do ...b10	125¼	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf. ...c	67¼
800	Erie R. ...b3	71⅝	300	Mar. Pf.	13
200	Reading R.	96⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	26⅛	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅛
20,000	do ...b30	26⅛	200	Pacific Mail	128¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	55	600	do	129
20	Amer. Ex	78	100	do ...c	128¾
20	do	77⅛	150	do ...s30	128¾
40	do	77⅜	100	do ...b10	129
10	do ...c	77⅛	200	do ...c	129
100	Adams Ex ...b10	80	1500	do	129⅛
500	do ...b3	80	200	do ...s3	129
100	do	80	200	Reading ...b10	96⅛
10	Mer. Union Ex	39⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63
100	do ...b10	40	100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛
100	do	40	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	80⅛
300	W. U. Tel	34	200	Ill. Cen. R.	132
200	do	33⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts	84
100	do ...c	33⅞	200	do ...c	83⅞
800	Erie R	71⅝	200	C., R. I. & P.	96⅛
400	do ...b3	71⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R. ...b3	58⅛
200	do ...b10	71⅜	100	Chic. & N.W.Pf. ...c	67⅝
100	do ...b15	71⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C. ...b3	26⅛	400	Reading R.	96
100	Adams Ex. Co	79	200	do	95⅞
100	do	78⅞	200	do ...b3	96
40	Mer. U. Ex	40⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	125⅛
100	Pacific Mail ...s10	127⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅝
100	West U. Tel.	33⅞	100	Canton Co.	45⅛
100	do	33⅞	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	96
100	Erie R. ...b30	71⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	57⅛
400	do	71⅞	100	do	58
300	N. Y. Cent.	113⅜	400	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	67⅝
100	do ...b10	113⅞	400	do ...b10	67⅝
400	Erie R.	71⅜	100	do	67⅝
200	Mil. & St. P. R.	42			

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

Business reopened after the Thanksgiving Holiday somewhat tame. The Gold Room was a fraction weaker than on Wednesday. The sales were 139@138⅞@139⅛@139 ⅌ cent. The Impeachment story from Washington having played its part in the Room last week, the speculators are now on the look-out for something else to turn up in Congress to create a sensation worth, like the last, one or two ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are unfavorable to a rise in Gold. London, 60-day Bills, are down to 109@109¼ ⅌ cent. to-day. The Cable telegrams come higher for United States 5-20s, but they report continued depression in Cotton. There is nothing doing in Congress to-day. The Washington telegrams point to the utter defeat of the Impeachment movement next week in the House of Representatives.

There was not a large inquiry for Money from the brokers to-day at 7 ⅌ cent., and where balances were voluntarily tendered by the Banks and other Money lenders, 6 ⅌ cent. was accepted from the leading houses of the Stock Exchange. The movement of currency to and from the country is, on the whole, partially in favor of the City, though the inclination of Exchange at New-Orleans has turned in the opposite direction within a day or two. We understand, however, that the Treasury is disposed to sell its transfer drafts on that point at a small premium, which would dispense with the transmission of Greenbacks or National Bank Notes.

The Public Funds were firm to-day, but by no means active, at the Exchange Boards. By far the most important business was done at the Treasury in the conversion of 7.30 ⅌ cents. into the new 5-20s of 1867. After to-morrow, Nov. 30, these exchanges will be less favorable to the receivers of the 5.20s, as the January Gold coupon will be detached from the new Bonds.

On the Miscellaneous Share list the largest activity was in Pacific Mail, and the price advanced *seven per cent.* on the last quotation of Wednesday night. The early opening sales were at 123¾@125 ⅌ cent., but at the 10:30 A. M. regular Stock Exchange Board, the first sales were at 127, and soon after the price was up to 129½ ⅌ cent. From this there was a partial reaction to 128@128¼ ⅌ cent. The causes of the advance are supposed to be, first, the free and somewhat imprudent *short* sales of the stock last week, and early in the present week, of which advantage was taken by the prominent parties who are very *long*, and who were made so, in good part, in their recent effort to revolutionize the Board of Management; and secondly, a current report this morning, the truth of which seems to admit of no doubt, to the effect that the Opposition and the old Board have struck hands, the latter consenting to a fair representation of the Atlantic Mail interest in the next Board, to be elected on Monday fortnight, Dec. 16, when all legal obstructions to a quiet election are to be withdrawn by mutual consent. This is assuredly a very sensible compromise in presence of the recently inaugurated and, as report says, wealthy and powerful competition of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB and his Company with the business of the Pacific Mail hence to San Francisco on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides. The election being settled on the 16th December, the next point to be determined is the cost of fighting the WEBB Opposition, and the policy and ability of the Company in regard to their regular quarterly dividends during the contest. This question may possibly soon resolve itself into one of endurance on either side, *or of buying off the Opposition*. The Express Stocks were again active. The Merchants' Union was not so scarce or stiff in price as on Wednesday, and the sales reached to 39½ at the first Boards. The old companies continued firm; Western Telegraph in continued demand.

The New-York and Western Railways opened at steady prices, much the same as on Wednesday afternoon, but there was not a considerable business done in any of the Roads through the forenoon, and later in the day there was some disposition shown to dullness and rather lower figures, say ¼@½ ⅌ cent. from the best sales of the morning. There was no marked feature in the transactions of the day in this department of the Exchange.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room, the market leaving off dull; Gold lower:

	Wed.	Fri.		Wed.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅛	Missouris	95	95
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	108	Northwest	57⅞	58⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107⅞	108	N. West Pref	67⅛	67⅛
N. Y. Central	113⅞	113⅝	Rock Island	96¼	96
Erie	71⅝	71⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅜
Hudson	125	125½	W. U. Telegraph.	33½	33⅝
Reading	96⅛	96	St. Paul Pref	63⅛	63
Mich. Southern	80⅛	80⅛	Pacific Mail	122½	128
Pittsburgh	83⅛	83⅝	American Gold	139⅛	138⅞
Tenn. 6s. new	61⅛	61⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	140	5-20 cou., 1867	108
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	113	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	117
500 & 1.000, 1881	113	5 ⅌ ct. reg., 1874	108½
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅛	5 ⅌ cent., coup, 1874	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 registered, 1874	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1.000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 cou. 1865, new iss.	107⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	101⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1879	91
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	91
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c	64
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Tennessee new bds	62
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	100	Tennessee 5s	55
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Georgia 7s. new bonds	82⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	53
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	52
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94½
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	95
Il. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	California 7s.	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Connecticut 6s	99⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130⅛	Chatham	140
Manhattan	135	Irving	106
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	130⅛
America	141	Nassau	104⅛
City	200	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	133	Corn Exchange	120⅛
Fulton	150	St. Nicholas	102
Greenwich	150	Importers' & Trad's	118
National	108	Park	142
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	104
State of New-York	105	First National	201
Commerce	116	Fourth National	106
Ocean	103¼	Ninth National	103
American Exchange	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	71½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90⅛	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	108	Chi. & R. I. Pac. iss.	93⅛
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81⅛	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	76	Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc.	90⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	89
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	82⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86⅛
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	83	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	104
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	65
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $703,761. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	297	$105,586	204	$78,053	298	$117,592
Man. of Cotton	238	70,793	173	32,078	120	32,6.0
Man. of Silk	265	175,546	26	21,445	36	35,215
Man. of Flax	468	93,0.6	166	46,922	218	54,789
Miscellaneous	272	78,706	9	1,626	252	20,913
Total	1,540	$523,637	578	$180,124	924	$261,109
		180,124				523,637
Total entered		$703,761	Total marketed			$784,746

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,633,313 78; total payments, $1,703,016 30; total balance, $110,720,110 69; the receipts include for Customs, $296,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $608,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ninth National Bank, held on the 29th inst., THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Esq., was unanimously elected President of that institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Esq.

What is a Billion?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed in this morning's issue of your paper an article signed "A. B. C.," in which, speaking of our national debt, it is said that a billion is a million millions.

Allow me to state that this was the old system of numeration, but that the new French system, which has been fully adopted in this country, and for some time too, makes a billion one thousand millions, and it is expressed in figures thus:

Billions. Hundreds of millions. Tens of millions. Millions. Hundreds of thousands. Tens of thousands. Thousands. Hundreds. Tens. Units.
1 000 000 000.

"A. B. C." is doubtless unaware of the change.
D. E. F.

More to the Same Query.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your issue of this morning I saw an article signed A. B. C., (a bad *calculator*,) about *millions* and *billions*. He says: Allow me to say that a *billion* is a *million* of *millions*, or, as expressed in units, 1,000,000,000,000.

Davies' University Arithmetic, Revised Edition, the book used in public schools, places him in error on page 22 of that book. It says:

"Formerly, in the *English notation*, six places were given to *millions, trillions, quadrillions*, &c. They were read millions, tens of millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions; and the same for billions, trillions, quadrillions," &c.

This method produced great irregularity in the notation, as it gave three places to the units of the first two periods, (viz., *units* and *thousands*,) and *six* places to each of the others.

The French method, which gives three places to the *unit* of each period, is fully adopted in this country, and must soon become universal.

Now, if this is wrong, why teach it to the rising generation?
G. W. P.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY:

We have heretofore laid before you our views in regard to the true policy of the stockholders, in reference to the approaching election of Directors of the Company.

We had, and still have, no purpose but to promote the best interest, and secure the wisest management of the Company itself, for the advantage of all stockholders.

On that subject, the litigation which has arisen, and the charges made therein, show that our intentions and purposes have been misapprehended; and the suspicion that we should, if successful in electing a Board of Directors, make the interests of this Company subservient in some manner to the interests of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, has been urged as a reason why our endeavor to effect a change in the Direction ought not to prevail. On the other hand, the refusal of the present Directors to permit the inspection of the Stock Ledger, created distrust, and their failure to respond to the desire of stockholders for information, rendered it impossible to obtain explanations as to the subjects of complaint.

The tendency of litigation to impair confidence in the value of the stock, and to affect your interests, forbade that we should hesitate to inquire whether explanations could be given which showed that any of these matters of complaint were founded in error.

Neither the general policy of the Company, nor the success which has hitherto followed its management, have been arraigned or questioned by us. Its extravagance we certainly condemned, and we did believe that the control of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., over so large a number of shares was retained for some purpose of private advantage.

As a result of our inquiries, however, we have become satisfied that Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., in relation to the shares in their names, are simply Trustees—and that at all elections heretofore their vote has been cast, not against, but in conformity with the wish indicated by the other stockholders; while the affidavits produced in the suits commenced show that they never have been the depositaries of, or derived advantage from, the surplus funds of the Company.

In our desire to introduce a more rigid economy in all the departments of the Company, we are earnest, as heretofore; and our disposition to effect the best possible results for the Company has been met with a frankness which has resulted in a concurrence in the selection of a Board which will, we trust, secure the permanent harmony and prosperity of the Company, and the profitable development of its business.

In accordance therewith, the following gentlemen are proposed for your votes at the ensuing election:

1. ALLAN McLANE.
2. HOWARD POTTER.
3. JAMES M. BROWN.
4. LOUIS McLANE.
5. JONATHAN THORNE.
6. WILLIAM DENNISTOUN.
7. ABIEL A. LOW.
8. GEORGE B. HARTSON.
9. SAMUEL G. WHEELER, JR.

Very respectfully yours,
FRED. BUTTERFIELD,
SPENCER K. GREEN,
GEORGE B. HARTSON,
O. W. JOSLYN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1867.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	5	Barley, bushels	18,779
Flour, bbls	27,689	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	300	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	1,267
Cornmeal, bags	1,545	Cut Meats, pkgs	136
Wheat, bushels	30,297	Lard, pkgs	807
Corn, bushels	14,547	Beef, tcs. and bbls	3,697
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	760
Oats, bushels	1,300	Petroleum, bbls	6,612

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy at $8 50@$8 75 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BRICKS—Have been in good request and held very firmly.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been quite dull at former quotations.

CANDLES—Have been dull yet unchanged in price.

COFFEE—Has been tending downward, on a light business. Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c @20c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The later advices, of an unfavorable tenor, from Liverpool, and the continuously heavy receipts here, have exercised a very depressing influence in the local market, which has been decidedly weak to-day. The demand has been moderately active, and has been mostly for grades from Middling down. Middling Upland has not been plenty, and has been taken more readily than any other description at the going rates. Shippers have been the principal buyers. Prices are quoted off again ¼c.@¾c. ⅌ ℔., but the leading holders do not seem eager to realize at the materially reduced figures. The aggregate sales were 3,200 bales, including 2,900 bales to shippers and 300 bales to spinners, against receipts of 7,665 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting, in their weekly circular, the following as the

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	14¼	14¼	15
Good Ordinary	15	15¼	15½@15¾
Low Middling	15½	15¾	16¼@16½
Middling	16	16¼	17 @17¼
Good Middling	17½	17½	18½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,212
Receipts last week	22,790
Receipts preceding week	18,410
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	135,265
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	593,665
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	68,451
Exports since Jan. 1	386,089
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	367,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	138,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	182,500

FEATHERS—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

FISH—The demand has been moderate, and the leading kinds have been quoted firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unsettled to-day. There has been a great scarcity of desirable lots of genuine Extra State, made of sound Spring Wheat, for which there has been considerable inquiry for export. Much of the flour that passes under the name of extra at present is really made up of the middlings of Winter wheat grindings, and is very frequently packed in old barrels. Shippers are not disposed to buy such stuff in round lots, though it is being offered at very low rates. All other than reliable Extra State brands have been in very slack request and quite depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9, very inferior to fair ordinary so call d extra State at $9@$9 60; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 70@$10 20; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 15 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$9 00
Extra State	9 00@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 25@10 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 20@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 30@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,080 bbls., at $9 35@$15 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal have been quiet at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 600 bbls. and sacks at $11@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 ℔s. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 90@$4 20, as extremes, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

EGGS—Have been in good demand and firm, including Jersey, extra brands, at 35c.@36c.; State and Pennsylvania, 34c.@35c.; Ordinary Western, 30c.@32c.; Western by express, 32c.@34c.; Canada, 31c.@33c.; Limed, loss off, 29c.@30c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Cranberries are in full supply and dull. Apples are unchanged. We quote: Apples, State, $3 75@$4 25; Western, $3 75@$4 25; Ordinary, $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 5c.@9c.; Common, 3c.@5c.; Catawba, 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔. Cranberries, $8@$10 ⅌ bbl. New Dried Apples are in small demand. Old are very dull. Peaches are slow and not so firm. Blackberries are lower. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@10c.; Western, 8½c.@9c.; Southern, 7c.@9c. Peaches, New Southern, 24c.@26c.; Unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c. Cherries, New Pitted, 38c.@40c. Blackberries, 11c.@11½c. Raspberries, 43c.@45c. Plums, 30c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in better demand, mainly for export, and has been quoted firmer. Winter has been in some request for home use, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bush., including White Wisconsin, $2 70; Amber Spring at $2 30@$2 32; No. 1 Spring at $2 26@$2 30; No. 2 Spring at $2 21@2 23; mixed Nos. 1 and 2 do. at $2 25; Amber State at $2 65@$2 66, and White California at $2 95@$3 ⅌ bushel. The assortment of Spring Wheat continues very meagre. Corn has been in moderate request, chiefly for export, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,500 bushels, at $1 33@$1 36 for mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 35½@$1 36 afloat; $1 25@$1 35 for new do. do.; $1 20 for new Yellow Jersey, and $1 40 for old White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at $1 68@$1 70 for Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been quiet, but held more confidently. Sales 11,000 bushels at $1 66 for Canada West, and $1 52 for Western ⅌ bushel; 25,00 bushels Barley Malt brought $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been less active and rather heavy. Western have been quoted at from 78.c@80c. in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel; 7,500 bushels Canada Peas were sold at $1 40, in bond, ⅌ bushel. Beans are in light demand, and unchanged. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4@$4 25; Mediums, prime new, $4@$4 10; Kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3 ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10½ A. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867: S. N. Herrick, Buffalo, corn; R. Raymond, Buffalo, wheat; C. H. Swan, Oswego, barley, &c.; Nekoda, Buffalo, corn; H. W. Casson, Buffalo, corn; A. H. Burch, Syracuse, barley and wheat; J. Fish, Jr., Rochester, flour, &c.; J. B. Avery, Oswego, wheat; John A. Crawford, Buffalo, &c.; A. A. Dodge, Phœnix, flour and shipstuffs; Marion, Buffalo, wheat; Frank Harder, Oswego, barley; W. D. Stewart, Oswego, corn; Orphan Girl, Buffalo, corn; P. W. Sprague, Buffaly, wheat; Dover, Buffalo, wheat; City of Troy, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. M. Shirtz, Buffalo, corn; City, Buffalo, oats; Jas. Ellwell, Buffalo, oats; A. S. Mergan, Buffalo, wheat; M. Cavanaugh, Buffalo, barley; A. H. Daniels, Buffalo, wheat; B. J. Howd, Oswego, flour, &c.; Frank Curran, Buffalo, corn; Charlotte, Geneva, wheat, &c.; Dennis Lewis, Buffalo, wheat; Millie, Buffalo, oats; Robert H. Jordon, Phœnix, flour, &c.; Henry Williamson, Buffalo, oats; J. C. Sanford, Buffalo, wheat; Dreadnaught, Buffalo, oats; R. G. Burgess, Oswego, rye, &c.; Melissa, Buffalo, wheat; Independence, Buffalo, corn; B. S. Shay, Montezuma, barley, &c.; W. H. Dean, Oswego, barley; Grace Wart, Rome, flour, &c.; Great North, Buffalo, oats; Nellie Curtis, Buffalo, wheat; Universe, Buffalo, wheat; S. Austin, Oswego, wheat; Arabian, Oswego, wheat and rye; Chas. W. Wolf, Oswego, wheat; H. K. White, Oswego, wheat; G. S. Van Dusen, Buffalo, wheat; Lockport, Oswego, corn; Emma Patrie, Buffalo, corn; Mechanic, Buffalo, wheat; A. M. Pomeroy, Buffalo, wheat; Levi Snell, Buffalo, barley; J. E. Foster, Buffalo, oats; Wm. Cox, Buffalo, oats; Clyde, Rochester, flour; J. A. Banker, Buffalo, barley; J. D. Murphy, Buffalo, oats; Joe, Buffalo, wheat; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego, flour; V. H. Burch, Oswego, barley; C. G. Clark, Buffalo, wheat; Canogan, Buffalo, wheat and corn; J. S. Fitch, Oswego, corn, &c.; Abram Woods, Buffalo, corn, &c.; S. H. Williamson, Oswego, wheat; Ebro, Oswego, barley; Jacob Cronse, Oswego, barley; Chas. E. Paige, Oswego, wheat; Caroline, Oswego, wheat; Jacob Shaver, Sr., Buffalo, wheat, &c.; N. Bottaford, Fort Plain, malt, &c.; Forest City, Buffalo, wheat.

HAY—North River has been in limited demand to-day at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw at 60c.@75c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at former prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ⅌ ℔. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York state, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ⅌ ℔.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ⅌ ℔.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ⅌ ℔.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ⅌ ℔.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ⅌ ℔.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ⅌ ℔.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ⅌ ℔.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ⅌ ℔.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been less sought after at previous figures.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and held pretty firmly, as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

LIME—Rockland continues saleable and steady at $1 50 for common, and $1 85 for lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Have been comparatively quiet to-day, including Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$42 25; Scotch Pig, $38 50@$40; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85 @$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37@$6 75, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26½c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Zinc, 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair supply and light demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@54c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 95@$7 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude; 11c.@11¾c. for Crude, in bulk; 24c.@27c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@45c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in better demand at advancing rates. We quote: Buckeyes, $2 25@$2 50; Peach Blows, $3@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $3@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $3 25@$3 75; Delaware Sweet, $5@$5 25; Virginia Sweet, $3 50@$4; Onions, $3@$3 50; Turnips, Russia, $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, ⅌ 100, $4@$6; Squashes, Marrow, ⅌ bbl., $3 75@$4; Pumpkins, ⅌ 100, $10@$14.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market for Poultry has been in the drag throughout the week, and as the weather continued warm, the heavy receipts could not be held over. Many lots, soft and in fair condition, were sold at from 5c.@8c., and only choice fresh stock will bring quotations. We quote: Turkeys, 18c.@22c.; Fowls, 10c.@14c.; Spring Chickens, 12c.@16c.; Geese, 10c.@16c.; Ducks, 14c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.; Partridge, $1 12@$1 25; Prairie Hens, $1@$1 25 ⅌ pair; Venison, carcass, 12c.@15c.; Venison, saddle, 16c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more active to-day, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$20 95, closing at $20 75@$20 80; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18 25@$19 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, part at $22, and 500 bbls. Prime Mess, same delivery, on private terms. Cut Meats continue inactive at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@10c. for Shoulders ⅌ ℔.; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon has been in slack demand and about steady; sales 50 boxes Cumberland Cut at 11c. ⅌ ℔. Lard continues quiet at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 480 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., ⅌ ℔. Dressed Hogs are very dull at 8½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in less request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in light request; sales 80 tcs., including Prime Mess at $33, and India Mess at $36 50. Beef Hams have been in slack demand at from $25@$29 for poor to choice; sales 175 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do and 16c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in rather more request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ ℔. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 16,373 packages, a considerable portion of which is Canada stock. The market has ruled moderately active throughout the week at firm rates, with higher prices for the extra grades. Low grades of State and Canada are dull and heavy at our quotations. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @55
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	15 @18
Canada	25 @33

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 45,672 boxes, the increase being caused by the factories putting the balance of their make in the market to avoid the risk of transit in freezing weather. We are again called on to note the telegrams from England, which during the past month have been daily heralded at about "52s. for the highest range of fine American Cheese," and state that such quotations are untrue, and are generally believed by the trade here to be intended to aid a certain clique of operators who seek the control of the Cheese market in England and this City, in wrongfully depressing prices, to aid their schemes. These illegitimate operations have caused great disquiet, irregularity and loss to regular dealers and factories who have not been accustomed to trick and subterfuge in business, and who now feel that facts alone should control so great an interest as the product of the cheese factories of this State. Therefore we quote in Liverpool and London, from high mercantile authority, American Cheese, fair to good, 48s. to 52s., and fine to extra qualities at 56s. to 58s, with exceptional sales at 6s. for fancy. With a light stock and good fair demand, and their markets dependent on supplies from this side, but a similar use of the Atlantic Cable both ways alone causes an uneasy feeling and unsatisfactory business. In our last report we computed the stock of Cheese in this market and State at 450,000 boxes, which is considered extreme, and also noted the actual export to Liverpool and London from last November to May as 392,427 boxes. No such an amount of Cheese could be spared this season for export from the requirements of local Southern and Eastern trade, and we compute that home trade under ordinary requirements, and one-half the ordinary demand, would leave the stock of Cheese heavily short. The Bear movement has grown decidedly weak, as the trade is on too solid a basis to be shaken by sharp management, and the market closes with some activity and great firmness at our quotations which are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ ℔	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ ℔	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ ℔	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ ℔	8 @11

RICE—Has been very quiet at $8 75@$9 50 for Carolina ⅌ ℔.

SALT—Continues in moderate request since our last, including Turk's Island at 49c.@50c. by the cargo, ⅌ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Has been lightly dealt in, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Crude, and 14¾c.@15c. for pure Refined, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Are dull and somewhat nominal to-day, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.; rough Flax, $2 37@$2 50; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $1 95@$2, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bushel.

SHOT—Has been inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for Drop and Buck, ⅌ ℔.

SOAP—Has been in limited demand, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been in light demand at about former quotations. Sales since our last 380 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11¼c.@13c., and 210 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 72,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 38,000 ℔s. Stearine at 12c.@12½c.; 44,000 ℔s. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in limited request since our last, but has been quoted very firm, generally, including *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 6c.@6½c.; Good Lugs, 6¾c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@15c.; Good Leaf, 13c.@17c.; Fine Leaf, 15½c.@20c.; Selections, 18c.@23c. *Seedleaf* as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers 7c.@10c. for old and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old and 25c.@35c. for new; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old and 25c.@50c. for new; New-York State fillers, 3½c.@5c. for old and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 3c.@3½c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; average lots, 5c.@10c. for old and 9c.@16c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old and 15c.@40c. for new. *Manufactured*, as follows: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@60c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c., tax paid; Good, 50c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good, 18c.@22c., in bond; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in slack request and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 3,250 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. by sail, and 9-16d.@⅝d. by steamer, ⅌ ℔; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, 10d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 500 tons Cheese at 35s., and 90 tons Tallow at 30s @32s. 6d. ⅌ t... For Cork and orders, a British bark, with petroleum at 7s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Market firmer, but not active.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—LA FAVORITA.
THUSNELDE. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1—GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
MATINEE to-day.
A LEGEND OF NORWOOD. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Lemingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 30,090 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
SUNDAY EVENING—THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It now seems that the statement that "it will be impossible for the proposed Conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome" was not the utterance of *La France*, one of the Government organs of Paris, but of the St. Petersburgh *Journal*, an official newspaper, and regarded as quite good authority on diplomatic questions.

While the steamer *Bonbonlina*, which plies between Liverpool and Greece, carrying the British mails, was leaving her wharf at about noon yesterday, one of the boilers of the steamer exploded with a loud report. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others were injured. The steamer was entirely destroyed.

The contract for carrying the English mails weekly to the United States has been awarded to the Cunard line of steamships.

Some Fenians broke into an armorer's shop, in Cork, Thursday night, and carried off a number of firearms.

The United States squadron, Admiral Farragut commanding, has sailed from Lisbon.

The steamships *City of Paris* and *Weser*, with four days' later advices, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented relative to the finances and asking suffrage for women, and were referred to appropriate Committees. Mr. Chanler offered a preamble and resolution declaring that in the coming struggle between England and Abyssinia the United States would maintain an impartial neutrality, and accord to each belligerent the same privileges on land and water. Mr. Chanler explained that his resolution was in the same language as the one in which England accorded belligerent rights to the Confederacy during the late war. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill looking to the resumption of specie payment. The first section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to pay in coin legal tender notes when presented at the office of the United States Treasurer. The second section compels the Secretary of the Treasury to sell in open market all surplus gold left on hand after paying the interest on the public debt, and receive therefor United States notes. The third section requires the National Banks to pay all interest received by them from United States notes into the United States Treasury. The fourth section provides that on and after the 4th of July, 1869, the National Banks be required to redeem their notes of the denomination of $5 and under in coin, when presented, and all over $5 in either coin or United States notes. The fifth section demands that all banks failing to comply with the law shall forfeit their charters. Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would call up the bill at an early day for discussion. A resolution was adopted releasing from arrest Mr. E. G. Dunbar, he having purged himself of contempt. A resolution providing for the continuation of business from the present session to the next was adopted. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

There was no session in the House yesterday, that body having adjourned from Wednesday until to-day.

GENERAL.

Major-Gen. Hancock yesterday assumed command of the Fifth Military District. In his first order he congratulates the citizens of Louisiana and Texas upon their quiet and peaceful condition, and assures them that it is his purpose to preserve this condition of things. He regards the maintenance of the civil authority as the great means to accomplish this end. He declares that the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the Press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and the right of property must be preserved. He directs that in all cases where the Courts fail to do their duty, reports be made to him, when he will issue such orders as he may deem necessary. He concludes by giving notice that forcible resistance to the laws will be instantly suppressed by arms.

Gen. Custer, who was recently tried by court-martial, has been sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for one year. Gen. Custer was tried for absence without leave, he having left his command to visit his wife near Fort Harker at the time the cholera was raging there so furiously. Unfortunately several of the soldiers whom he had taken as an escort fell into the hands of the Indians, and he was unable to rescue them. The sentence having been approved by the President, it was recently read in front of the General's command.

The Secretary of State has informed the Treasury Department that our Vice-Consul-General at Havana, under date of the 19th inst., reports that the number of cases of cholera is decreasing rapidly, and that the weather is very fine.

An express car, containing the mails, was burned on the New Jersey Central Railroad Wednesday, and the mails, which consisted of weekly newspapers, were partially destroyed. The explosion of a kerosene lamp was the cause of the fire.

LOCAL.

In the line of family marketing, the most notable change this week has been in Poultry and Game, which have been quoted dearer on reduced offerings of really prime fresh stock. Good to prime fresh Turkies have risen to 23c.@28c., and Chickens to 22c.@26c. ℔ lb. Meats and Fish and Eggs have been steady as a rule. Vegetables have been less firm. Trade was active on Tuesday and Wednesday, but very slow yesterday. A great deal of stale and damaged Poultry was being closed out yesterday at low and irregular prices.

Shipping brands of Flour were in fair request and steady yesterday. Spring Wheat was more active and firmer. Corn was in demand at uniform rates. Oats were dull and heavy. Provisions were quiet, closing in favor of buyers. Cotton was depressed and lower, on a moderately active export business. Other articles were lightly dealt in. The freight market was rather stronger, but without animation.

The investigation into the cause of the recent nitro-glycerine explosion at South Bergen, N. J., by which nine lives were lost, was commenced yesterday. Many witnesses were examined with regard to the disaster, and the properties and uses of nitro-glycerine were explained by Col. Schaffner. The inquest will be continued to-day.

An extensive conflagration occurred last evening at the foot of Forty-second-street, E. R. Sixty thousand feet of cedar wood, piled around the lead pencil factory of E. Faber, was partially destroyed, and what was not consumed was rendered valueless. The loss—$50,000—is only partially covered by insurance.

Rev. Newman Hall was last evening the recipient of the hospitalities of the Union League Club. Addresses were delivered by several of the members. Mr. Hall spoke at considerable length. Resolutions were adopted complimentary to the guest and to the Liberal Party in England.

Last evening another Fernando Wood mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, at which D. M. Porter, Fernando Wood and Mr. Cozzens made speeches. An outside meeting was also held, and a number of speeches were made from the balcony.

The sale of tickets for Charles Dickens' first series of readings in this City took place at Steinway Hall yesterday. There were a great many more applicants than there were tickets. Speculators secured the best seats.

Edward Hill and Eli Fields were yesterday taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with a series of heavy forgeries by Mr. M. Wilkey, of No. 1 Cortlandt-street. They were held for examination.

Wm. H. Dodge, manufacturer of chronometers at No. 192 South-street, was arrested yesterday charged with forging the signature of Wm. H. Webb to a check for $280, payable in gold. He gave $2,000 bail.

Officer Chas. Thompson, of the Fourth Precinct Police, who was stabbed by a disorderly character named James O'Donnell on the 4th of the present month, died of his wounds yesterday.

The Press on Impeachment.

The comparatively moderate tone which has marked the Republican Press since the recent elections is particularly apparent in the criticism which the majority report on impeachment has elicited. Three months ago, impeachment was a favorite remedy for the ills incident to Mr. Johnson. The proceeding was declared deserved and inevitable. To doubt its wisdom, then, was to incur the reproach of being "weak-kneed" and backsliding Republicans. Now, however, much more considerate opinions prevail; the larger number of our Republican contemporaries dissenting very decidedly from the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee.

Excepting only the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we have not found any really influential journal which undertakes to urge impeachment on the merits of the case before Congress. "Johnson's usurpations in the matter of Southern reorganization justify impeachment," is the substance of the argument which the *Gazette* presses with its usual earnestness. The St. Louis *Democrat* entertains the same view, but is more guarded in its practical application. Even the *Gazette* and the *Democrat*, however, exhibit qualms, not indeed as to the justice of impeachment, but as to the expediency of insisting on it at the present time, both carefully divest themselves of responsibility, under the conviction that the House must bear the whole. And the *Democrat* protests against attempts to talk the House up to the impeaching point, if it be not otherwise inclined to proceed. "No impeachment at all," says the radical oracle of St. Louis, "would be infinitely better than a tedious debate about it; better for Congress, better for the dominant party, better for the country." As it is certain that the Committee's report has no chance of adoption except under more effective party discipline than we deem probable, and equally certain that the impeachers will rely on debate to cover the shortcomings and absurdities of their report, we expect to see the *Democrat* disgusted with the business before it reaches an end.

Apart from these exceptions, the judgment of the Republican Press is against both the debate and the recommendation. This is now as true in regard to decidedly Radical newspapers as to papers of habitual moderation. The Boutwell-Williams report has sickened them. The flimsiness of its evidence, the gross partisanship of its spirit, and the haziness and ponderosity of its style are characteristics which have made not a few heartily ashamed of the cause thus wretchedly championed. No love, no respect for Mr. Johnson dictates the moderation which is recommended. The conviction that he has betrayed the party which trusted him and inflicted mischief on the country he has sworn to serve, obtains almost universal expression. But the desire to remove him from the Presidency is tempered with a feeling that it would be imprudent to take a step which, on the evidence shown, could not lead to conviction, and which would meanwhile produce very serious embarrassment. Mr. Sumner's fancy, that Mr. Johnson cannot safely be trusted for five minutes, does not find admirers. The general feeling is that Mr. Johnson's hands are tied already—that with proper action on the part of Congress, he cannot do much harm—that the country will outlive his term of office—and that though he deserves deposition, extreme measures would not, in existing circumstances, admit of justification.

Moreover, the impression almost everywhere prevails that the country will not tolerate neglect of the vital interests which await legislation, and therefore that persistence in the wild-goose chase of impeachment will entail defeat and disgrace on the Republican Party. The prudence which whispers caution on these grounds cannot be called high-toned, we must admit. We should have more hope for our party and more pride in our profession if there were a more extended condemnation of the movement, judged in the light in which it is presented by its promoters. Their animus we believe to be as discreditable as the mass of hearsay stuff which they choose to consider evidence. Still, we will be thankful for the manifest growth of moderation, without scrutinizing too closely the motives in which it has its origin. Anything is better than the reckless violence which until lately spurned all calmer counsels. Censure of the impeachment folly, for prudential reasons, is better than connivance expressed or implied. It will tell, too, at Washington. The impeachers are hard at work there, and they will find no obstacle more serious than that which proceeds from a consciousness of the injury inflicted upon the ruling party by the agitation. Having been begun in the name of the party, it cannot be sustained in defiance of the warnings which the party organs now send forth. They see—whether the extreme politicians do or not—that there is danger to the party, because damage to the country, in a measure involving neglect of the grave questions which demand immediate attention. The people want relief, not a partisan fight about Mr. Johnson; and our contemporaries generally discern in the fact something that cannot be profitably ignored.

Whisky in Bond—The Conflict of Decisions.

In the conflict of decisions between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the United States District Court on the important question of the liability to forfeiture of spirits in bond there seems little room for doubt that the Court is right and that the Treasury Department is wrong.

The very easy road out of the clutches of the law which the Commissioner and the Secretary by their concurring exposition of its provisions had paved and graded for the whisky dealers, reminds us of Sidney Smith's famous remark that the wooden pavement around St. Paul's could be best accomplished by the Vestry laying their heads together. It is difficult to comprehend how a perfectly plain statute could ever have received such an absurd interpretation, or how leading officials of the Government should have given the sanction of their authority to the proposition that if the violators of the law, intending to evade its provisions, could contrive to get their goods into a bonded warehouse, no Collector should seize, nor District-Attorney prosecute, nor Court condemn it. The Commissioner dealt with the subject in a manner which was the more unfortunate from his undertaking to give the reasons which led him to this extraordinary conclusion. True, he admits, the law speaks of "all goods," and whisky is not excepted; true, the whisky may be seized in the possession of any one, and the possession of the bonded warehouseman is not excepted; but he gravely argues that because the law, in other places, makes some special provisions for the forfeiture of property in spirits for certain specific violations in reference to illegal distilling and other offences, it must be construed as not including them in the general provisions of section 48, which applies to every description of property, without exception or qualification. In other words, because spirits are liable to a specific penalty for the violation of specific provisions of the law applying to spirits only, they are liable to no penalty for the violation of other provisions of the law applying to all goods.

It hardly needed Judge Blatchford to tell us that this is neither good sense nor good law. There is no reason why Congress should not say, by one section of the law, as it has done, that carrying on the business of a distiller without paying a special tax should work a forfeiture of all the spirits distilled until the tax is paid, or why it should not say by another section, as it has done, that the giving of a false bond or other document to evade the payment of tax on spirits should work a forfeiture of all property in the spirits to which it relates, and at the same time should not say further that all goods and merchandise, including spirits, should be forfeited for any other violation of the law. As long ago as 1820 Judge Story held that coastwise vessels were liable, under the general provisions of the Revenue Law of 1799, applying to *all vessels*, even though special penalties were imposed by the same act on *coastwise vessels* as a class. He says, in language which is precisely in point here, that as there are no words in the section imposing any limitation on the general phraseology it must be construed to cover every case of violation which comes within its plain terms. The language of section 48, says Mr. Rollins, "is, it must be admitted, broad enough, if taken literally, to warrant the forfeiture of spirits in bond;" but he adds, "There is nothing to show that such spirits were thought of or intended to be embraced in the forfeiture;" and he adds that as the only section in which spirits in bond are distinctly referred to, declares only the forfeiture of the property of the delinquent in such spirits for the offence there denounced, this fact "goes far to show" that the law-makers never intended to include spirits in bond among goods liable to forfeiture.

It is rather remarkable that when the literal language of the law is broad enough to warrant a construction in favor of the Government, its own officer should construe it against the Government, and still more remarkable that when the law uses the most comprehensive word in the English tongue to embrace every description of goods, he should require proof that the law-makers when using it, had their thoughts on spirits and specially intended to legislate about them, and perhaps even more remarkable that he should find in their special denunciations in other sections in respect to certain specified offences peculiar to spirits alone, clear evidence of an intent to let them go scot free in respect of all other offences.

The truth is that there is nothing in the law to sanction the strained and partial construction which the Commissioner seeks to extort. As a question of legislative intent nothing would seem to be clearer, even if revenue laws constituted a new element of jurisprudence. But, by every rule of interpretation, the penal sections of revenue statutes, unless they plainly except particular classes or cases, must be held to apply generally in aid of the system which they seek to enforce. Every revenue code, whether it relates to the collection of duties on imports or of taxes on commerce, is a system of detectives and of surveillance. It assumes the dishonesty of the dealer unless under the inspection and oversight of the officer. This is inherent, perhaps as a vice, in a system which perhaps is vicious. But such is the established policy of the law, which seeks by its net-work of police regulations to intercept and secure the tax which it levies of necessity, and which is paid by compulsion. This is nowhere more evident than in the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law relating to distilled spirits. Congress has subjected the whole business of their manufacture, transportation and sale to the scrutiny and oversight of its own officers. Every drop of spirits which is distilled passes at once into the custody of the Government, and thereafter until the prescribed tax of $2 per gallon is actually paid, or until the spirits are exported from the country and landed in a foreign port, the Government, by its proper officers, either holds them in its own grasp or parts with them only on receiving in their stead a bond with sufficient sureties to represent the property and to insure its safe return into Government custody. All whisky coming to this City is consigned to the Collector of the Internal Revenue of the District into which it is to come; an officer detailed by the Collector attends to its receipt, and, unless the tax is paid, it goes into a bonded warehouse, where it remains until it is either taken out for rectification by permit from the Collector, or transported to another warehouse; and so at every stage the business is subjected to the strictest safeguards to secure, in the interest of the Government, the payment of the tax imposed by law.

Is it to be believed for a moment that Congress in framing these regulations meant to make the law more stringent as to spirits than any other article, and at the same time wholly exempt a large class of spirits from any liability? On the contrary, is it not clear as sunlight that what the law means to search out and punish is every fraudulent violation, however contrived and wherever carried out?

But Mr. Rollins finds another very conclusive argument in favor of his interpretation of the law, in the further consideration that it is highly improbable that anybody would ever place illicit spirits in a bonded warehouse, because, by so doing, the party would, of his own motion, furnish the Government officers with the evidences of his crime, and therefore it cannot be intended that the law would provide for the punishment of an offence which will probably never be committed. The first difficulty about this argument is in applying to a case where the offence has actually been committed, in equal disregard of Mr. Rollins' probabilities and of the letter of the law. There is a charming simplicity about this way of dealing with a penal statute which must be particularly gratifying to a veteran distiller. The Commissioner looks upon the mysterious manipulations to which spirits are subjected, as exhibited by the recent disclosures, and by means of whisky as in bond or out of bond, as the owners prefer, very much as Oliver Twist, in the native goodness of his disposition, regarded the handkerchief game so dexterously played in his presence by the elderly Mr. Fagin and his hopeful pupils. It was very good exercise and perfectly innocent. The only practical trouble about it was that all the participants eventually brought up in the Old Bailey.

While the Commissioner at Washington is balancing the probabilities of a crime ever being committed as a test of the intention of the law to punish it, the District Judge in New-York, having a criminal in hand and the proof of the crime apparent, and finding himself compelled to sacrifice either justice or the Commissioner's theories, puts the knife to the latter. It is to be hoped that this judicial rebuke will be sufficient to induce the prompt withdrawal and revocation of the ill-timed decision which has led to this apparent conflict of authority. If this is not done Congress should apply the remedy.

The Peace in Europe.

All Europe is waiting for the Napoleonic Conference, which is to settle the only "question" that immediately disturbs the public peace. The Roman question furnishes the ostensible plea and occasion for the Conference; but the French Emperor will doubtless attempt to carry out his oft-proclaimed project of bringing under review the general state of Europe. This will prove a difficult matter for him, and one in which even his astute genius is very sure to fail. There may be dangerous features in every country of Europe connected with the present peace; but then none of these countries would submit its affairs to the decision of a Conference, nor abide the decision. The new imperial pamphlet designates a host of "questions" which at this moment demand solution, "some of which cannot be allowed to wait long without increasing the uneasiness which keeps Europe breathless." The mere mention of these shows the hopelessness of their being dealt with by the Conference which the pamphlet calls for. There are the Polish question, the Eastern question in Turkey, the question of Dualism in Austria, the North Schleswig question in Denmark, the question of Germany on the Main, the question of Fenianism in England, the question of Rome. Take the first of these, the Polish question. Does any one suppose that Russia would pay any attention to any interference with her claim upon that part of Poland which has become thoroughly incorporated with the Empire, and whose historical identity she has taken so much trouble to completely destroy? And does any one suppose that Prussia and Austria, which are practically interested in the matter in the same direction as Russia, would permit any other settlement of the affair than that which the three Powers reached when they divided the old Kingdom among them? And so on with the other questions down to that of "Fenianism in England"—a matter which the British Government would no more think of submitting to a Continental Conference than we would think of submitting the question of Reconstruction to the decision of Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Paraguay.

The feeling, moreover, in the governing quarters of Europe, at this time is against meddling with the existing *status*. Russia has nothing to gain except what she has been accustomed for centuries to look for in the direction of Turkey; and if she has nothing immediately to gain, she will not place herself in the way of endangering anything she holds. Austria has not the least expectation or desire of winning back her losses, and has quite enough to do with her internal difficulties. Prussia is satisfied with what her arms have effected, and what her diplomacy will soon effect without any outside assistance. England is opposed to disturbing existing facts anywhere on the Continent—unless, perhaps, in the way of giving some advice for the quiet solution of the Pope. On this matter Italy is profoundly exercised, and on this also France expresses her foremost anxiety. With this exception, and perhaps also with the exception of the Cretan affair—both of which relate to feeble Governments that could not resist the decision of a Conference—the leading Powers, all but France, are averse to meddling in any quarter. Napoleon, however, has often and persistently urged his fine plans for the arrangement of Europe on scientific principles, with reference to ethnology, natural boundaries and solidarity — never losing sight of the little incident that the French frontiers require "rectification" in such a way as to extend the power of France. But he will have to wait for another Conference to settle all this.

It is probable, therefore, that the action of the December Conference will be limited to the Roman question. What it will propose to do about the Pope is as yet uncertain as ever. All the outgivings seem to show that the Emperor is determined to uphold the Temporal Power in some shape or other—though it would not be surprising if, under cover of a Conference, he managed to adapt the Pope's power to the "logical necessities of Europe," while at the same time he saved his credit with the priests. The Austrian Government has announced its position on the subject in advance. Baron Beust declares that he will uphold the Temporal Power; but as in the case of Napoleon, we must wait and see exactly what significance diplomacy may give to these terms. In the interest of liberalism, it is to be hoped that England and Prussia will not be backward in taking part in the Conference.

The British Post-office and the Telegraph Lines.

The long-talked-of absorption of the telegraph lines in Great Britain by the General Post-office seems likely to become an accomplished fact. A bill for carrying the scheme into effect has been drawn up, and will be introduced in the House of Commons during the present special session, at first, it is said, as a private measure—that is to say, the Government will not at the outset accept the full responsibility of the project. It is to be presumed, however, that the proposal is made with the approval of the Post-office authorities, and that should it meet with general favor, Government influence will be applied to carrying it through. There is no reason to apprehend any serious opposition. In spite of, or perhaps rather in consequence of, the high tariff of the telegraph companies in England, their profits are in no case such as to render them likely to offer any opposition to parting with their rights for a moderate compensation.

The delays and uncertainty in transmission, inevitable under the existing system of divided responsibility and conflicting interests, are such, combined with the expense, as to practically confine telegraphing in England to cases of great urgency, where the chance even of saving a few hours on the ordinary course of post is an object. The great cause of ruin to railroad shareholders in England—the building of unprofitable branches—will operate favorably to the public in this matter. Every line of rails in England is accompanied by all telegraphic appliances, and there are now few local Post-offices in England, more than three or four miles from a railway station, which do not also embody a telegraph office. In case of the bill being passed, the Postmaster-General will acquire the existing lines of the telegraph and railroad companies, the amount of compensation being assessed, if necessary, by juries, and additional wires will be extended from the main line to the neighboring Post-offices. The majority of local Postmasters in England are already agents for the Government Post-office Savings Bank, and for the issue of Government annuities, and though in the smaller towns and villages they are permitted to carry on business of their own, they are in every case sworn to secresy, bound in heavy securities to Government, and subject to a system of official inspection which renders any betrayal of trust well nigh certain of detection. Public confidence in the trustworthiness of all the officials likely to be concerned, is so great as to render the change acceptable, if only to get rid of a system under which a message of the greatest private import has to pass through the hands of a dozen different telegraph clerks and railway officials, over whose gossiping dispositions there is practically no restraint whatever. The tariff of charges is not yet mentioned, but it is manifest that unity of management, and an organized service of administration ready to hand, will enable the Government to transmit messages at infinitely lower rates than those charged under the present system. It is possible that objections may be raised by political economists to the assumption by the State of another lucrative monopoly, in addition to the annoyance of mails. But it is not probable that private telegraphic enterprise outside the lines actually required by Government, will be subjected to the penalties attaching to any private carrying of letters for remuneration.

The experiment will be a great one, and one that will be watched with great interest in other countries. It is made under peculiarly favorable circumstances, as the authorities of the British Post-office, though in many respects addicted to red tape to an absurd extent, number among them many officials of very high administrative capacity. If the new Department is placed in the hands of the officials who have carried the Money Order or Savings Bank branches to such minute perfection, its success is almost assured.

Charles Dickens' Readings—The Sale of Tickets Yesterday.

By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the sale of single sittings for the readings of Charles Dickens, which was announced for this morning, will not take place, for the sufficient reason that every ticket, for the season and for single admissions, was sold yesterday. We are gratified to learn that comparatively few tickets, it is believed, found their way into the hands of speculators. Persons who were disappointed of obtaining tickets for the first course of four readings, will have a chance to do better at the next sale, of which due notice will be given.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—To-morrow, the 1st of December, the new tariff of the Atlantic Cable Company goes into effect. The new cable via the Island of St. Pierre and along the coast of Newfoundland is now in operation, as well as the new land line connecting the cable at Heart's Content with the telegraph system of the United States. As a consequence of these improvements we shall probably have greater promptness and less interruptions in cable business than heretofore. Telegrams sent from London on the 29th instant were received in this City at 11:28 o'clock on the night of the 28th—thus arriving apparently in advance of their own dates.

MINOR TOPICS.

Those looking for house-room in this City have very much less difficulty in finding it now than at any time during the last seven years, and, as a rule, it can be obtained at much more reasonable rates than at any time since the war. In almost all parts of the City there are houses and parts of houses to let. The dullness of business, the necessities of the times and the discouraging prospects of the winter season, have forced multitudes of householders to restrict themselves in space and to offer parts of their residences to other tenants. Then again, the building of new houses, that has been actively carried on during the past year, has done a good deal toward relieving people of the terrible pressure that formerly existed, and which damaged the City by driving thousands away from it into the adjacent towns. There is certainly a very great likelihood that on next renting season prices will be generally diminished throughout the City from what they have been for years past.

The great eagerness yesterday to get tickets for the Dickens readings, shows that New-York is not a whit behind Boston in the desire to hear the distinguished novelist. Though the announcement of the sale was only made yesterday morning, the tickets for the entire course were disposed of as rapidly as the waiting crowd could advance to obtain them. Were Mr. Dickens to spend the entire season in giving courses of readings in this City, the hall would be filled every time he made his appearance.

The Admiralty trials of the British gunboat *Waterwitch*, fitted with Ruthven's hydraulic propeller, have been resumed, and she is now to be sent to sea with the *Viper*, which is fitted with Maudslay's shifting (screw) blades, for more effective results. The *Waterwitch* was placed at Admiral Farragut's disposal while in England, and he will doubtless have reported his opinion of the hydraulic system to the Navy Department, so that before long we may hear of it in an official way from our own Government. It is stated that the Admiral and his officers expressed themselves sensible of the great importance of the hydraulic motor.

Quite a number of popular English novelists are following the example of Mr. Dickens in giving public readings from their own works. In London Anthony Trollope, Edmund Yates, Savile, and other notable names are announced. We suppose the custom will soon extend to this country, and our popular American novel-writers will have a rich field opened up to them—if they can procure listeners.

The rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens are under discussion in England. The London *Court Journal* very sharply says: "A great deal of nonsense is being talked about not recognizing American citizenship in English-born subjects. It has been from time out of mind the law of England that a man cannot change his nationality. In this spirit the Foreign Office never gives a passport to a naturalized subject to protect him in the dominions where he was born. When he returns to his native land the English naturalization is not in force, and a native of that land he remains still to all intents and purposes. We are not going to oblige Americans by calling ourselves Americans at their bidding, or letting our fellow-countrymen be so called. This is presumptuous and impotent talk on their part, and on a par with the *Alabama* stupidity." After such statements as this of the *Court Journal*, and after such incidents as some of those that have been developed in the late Fenian trials in England and Ireland, we think it is time that some understanding was come to with the British Government as to the precise effect and value of the naturalization of a British subject in America.

The clerical story of "Norwood" does not seem to show so well on the stage as it did in the *Ledger*, and any one might have guessed as much, since there is nothing dramatic or sensational in the tale itself. In truth when you take away the effective style and manner of the author, you deprive the work of its great charm. It has not passion enough to produce anything like dramatic effect, and the stage-play is to the story what the wrong side of a garment is to the right one. None of Scott's novels did well on the stage—except *Rob Roy*—and this exception was owing to the Baillie Nicol Jarvie of his friend, Terry.

Queen Victoria has taken a firm stand as to the price she will pay her butcher. The parties who supply the Royal Palaces have been authoritatively informed that they must accept eight pence half-penny a pound for the best mutton, or the Queen's custom will be withdrawn. This is the result of an agitation that has been lately got up by the London Press and especially by the *Times*, as to the exorbitant charges of butchers. Not only the royal mutton but the workman's mutton has now been reduced to reasonable rates.

The owners of the Royal Mail Steam squadron of England came together lately to take counsel on the fact that their dividends had diminished one-half. A couple of their chief steamers had been wrecked in the recent hurricane at the isle of St. Thomas in the West Indies; but the great grievance was the fact that the French mail ships were beating theirs on the ocean routes—a state of things due to the liberality of the French Government, whose subsidies on the West India route are double, and on the Brazilian route treble, those allowed by the Queen's Government to English ships. The London *Times*, commenting on this grave case, is of opinion, that to maintain the British trade, influence and general supremacy at sea, these mail squadrons should get further State assistance.

We have news of the arrival in Charleston of the first ship-load of German immigrants that have arrived in South Carolina under the auspices of the State Immigration Board, organized a year ago for the purpose of promoting European immigration. Now, if South Carolina really desires white immigrants from abroad, the State authorities will take some pains to see what are the wants of this first installment, and how they can be supplied. They will find that a good many of them want *land*, and will not locate in the State unless it can be had at reasonably cheap rates. The greater part of them will unquestionably go to the middle and upper parts of the State, where large bodies of land are held by individual proprietors, and where heretofore it has been hard to purchase. These land-owners must do their share in changing this state of things, by dividing up their estates and offering freeholds to actual settlers. The industrious Germans will rapidly increase the value of property wherever they go, and those proprietors who encourage them by offering land on easy terms, will soon find that half their estate is of a higher value than the whole of it was before. If South Carolina can get twenty thousand immigrants a year for three or four years, there will soon be no danger of "negro domination."

Sir David Brewster now attributes the forged Pascal and Newton letters, which have lately been the subject of so much dispute and conjecture, to M. Pierre Desmaizaux, a Frenchman who resided in England between the years 1692 and 1745, who was intimately acquainted with Newton and other scientific men of the day, and who possessed that knowledge of physical science which appears in the fabricated correspondence between Pascal and Newton, and whose name is appended to some of the letters as their real author. We consider this to be by far the most reasonable theory of this curious matter that has yet been propounded.

We have from Kansas the important information that the building of the Lawrence & Galveston Railroad has been begun, and that the first section of the line, thirty miles south of Lawrence to Ottawa, will be completed by the end of the present year. This is an exceedingly important public work, which was projected ten years ago, and which is destined to have a great influence upon the business interests of the farther Western States. It proposes to connect Kansas and the adjacent regions, by a line running directly south, with the seaport of Galveston, Texas, and hence with the commerce of the world. The exports and imports of that vast section, instead of going across the continent by way of the Eastern States, will then move to market upon a comparatively short and straight line; and the saving in time, transportation and cost will be immense. Ships from all countries will bring their goods to Galveston, which can then be carried by one sweep, and in short time, to the cities on the Missouri River, and to all the country from thence to the Rocky Mountains. We expect, however, it will be some years before the entire road is completed.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 29.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

In the absence of regular sessions of Congress impeachment is still the chief topic of comment and discussion. The extreme Radicals who have been managing the case begin to lose their confidence in success and are resorting to bluster and boasting. Gen. Logan offers to bet five to one that the majority report will be adopted, and Ashley declares it will be successful in spite of the cowards. But the game of party intimidation is played out. The impeachers will find a party in the House whose fealty to Republican principles cannot be doubted, who mean to fight them boldly and to meet them at all points. They are strong enough to be successful, and if the party lash is applied at all it will be to whip in those who are disposed to favor the project. The unanimous voice of the Press against the movement is having great weight with members. The vigorous protest of the Chicago *Tribune* has produced hesitation and wavering among the Illinois members who were disposed to favor it. Michigan stands five against to one for it, and a careful count of the House to-day, giving to the impeachers every doubtful man, shows nineteen majority against it. Thad. Stevens expresses the opinion that the confidence in the success of the project manifested by its friends is unfounded. The reports of the three several branches of the Judiciary Committee are now in print, and will make a pamphlet of 100 pages. They will be ready for Congress on Monday.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message is being put in type preparatory to sending it in advance to the leading cities of the country. It was read in Cabinet to-day. It will probably not go to Congress before Tuesday next.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement for November will not be ready until about the middle of next week. It will probably show some increase in the aggregate, in consequence of the heavy payments of the month. But the Secretary entertains the hope that he will be able to make a reduction during December which shall more than balance the increase in November. There is no good ground for believing that contraction will be suspended.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections will on Monday report three of the Kentucky cases for admission—Jones, Beck and Golladay. They will also take up in Committee Monday morning two other cases from the same State, and will probably vote to report in favor of their admission likewise. The charges of disloyalty against most of the members have not been sustained. The evidence in the Delano-Morgan case, from Ohio, makes 2,000 printed pages. It will be a contest as vigorous as the celebrated Dodge-Brooks case. The confirmation of A. C. Hunt as Governor of Colorado relieves the Committee of one contested case. Hunt was disputing Chilcott's right to the seat.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The confirmation of Hon. Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria was accomplished in the Senate this afternoon by a large majority, despite the persistent opposition of Senator Tipton, who abated no portion of his repugnance to Mr. Greeley because of his great sin in going bail for Jeff. Davis.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The confirmation of Col. Horace Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture, settles a long contested case, and disappoints a whole army of applicants who have been waiting for the late Isaac Newton's shoes. The Senate decides that all nominations not disposed of before noon of Monday next, fail with the expiration of the session.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The white people of Georgia are beginning to learn wisdom. A letter from a prominent citizen of Atlanta, received here to-day, says that a new political movement, based upon the belief that reconstruction under the laws of Congress is certain to be accomplished, and conceding impartial suffrage as an irrevocable fact, has been started in that State, and that it is designed to make such liberal concessions to the colored voters as to carry a large portion of them into the party, and thus secure the substantial control of the State to the white element. They begin to see that this can only be done by conceding all that Congress has proclaimed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Advices from Gen. Canby's headquarters express the belief that the Convention is probably lost in South Carolina. There was great apathy among the blacks, who did not poll much over half their vote, while the whites almost unanimously staid away from the polls. In Charleston District the total registry was 3,452 white, 5,111 blacks. The total vote was only 4,340.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

Dunbar, the man who gained notoriety by assailing the Treasury Department, and refusing to answer the summons of the Retrenchment Committee until put under arrest, was examined to-day, and subsequently released.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Nov. 29.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The Senate was in executive session for about three hours this afternoon, and the result of its proceedings is the confirmation of the following-named gentlemen, whose nominations had been lying over since the taking of the recess at the

July session, namely: HORACE GREELEY, to be Minister to Austria; A. C. HUNT, Governor of Colorado, and Col. HORACE CAPRON, of Illinois, formerly of Maryland, Commissioner of Agriculture. The Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

The House will have a meeting to-morrow, but, in accordance with a previous understanding, no business will be transacted, and an adjournment till Monday will take place.

Statements have been made in various newspapers that the Senate contemplates electing a Sergeant-at-Arms in the place of the present incumbent, but on inquiry it is ascertained that the Senate has no such intention.

MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

The Senate to-day disposed of the nomination of Hon. THOMAS N. STILLWELL, of Indiana, as Minister to Venezuela, pending since the taking of the recess in July, by recommitting it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CABINET MEETING.

Secretary WELLES was present at the Cabinet meeting to-day, it being the first time he has been out since his recent severe illness. All the other members of the Cabinet were present.

RELIEF TO AMERICAN WHALERS.

Information has been received at the State Department from Teneriffe, under date of Oct. 29, stating that the royal orders for relieving our whaling vessels by admitting them to free "pratique" at that port were efficient. These refer to whalers which sailed from the United States previous to June 1 of this year. Already seven vessels have, in consequence, been admitted to that port, which would otherwise have been dismissed, to their great inconvenience and loss.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs and Internal Revenue will be about the same amount as that for October.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

PETITIONS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 29.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of the City Council of Cincinnati against any further contraction of the currency, and in favor of having the national debt paid off in greenbacks, excepting such bonds as are expressly payable in gold on their face.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of forty citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, for immediate legislation to secure to women equal suffrage with men in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District.

ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, We are at peace with all Sovereign Powers and States; and, whereas, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of Great Britain and the King of Abyssinia; and, whereas, we being at peace with the Government of Great Britain, and with the King of Abyssinia, therefore

Resolved, That we do now declare our determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties, granting to the flag of each belligerent the same rights, privileges, and immunities, both upon land and water.

Mr. CHANDLER said: That is a *verbatim* copy of a proclamation issued on the 14th of May, 1861, simply changing the names of the "United States" to that of "Great Britain," and the "Confederate States" to "Abyssinia," and therefore I presume there will be no objection to it. It is but just and right we should observe the same courtesy toward Great Britain that she did toward us. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—I think the resolution had better lie over.

The Chair—Does the Senator ask for its present consideration?

Mr. CHANDLER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. JOHNSON—I object.

The resolution accordingly went over.

The resolution was then read a first time.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. MORRILL introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the fourth day of July, 1869, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay in coin all United States Notes not bearing interest, and commonly called Legal Tender Notes, which may be presented for such payment at the Treasury Office at Washington, D. C., or such other places as may be designated, of which public notice shall be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted* that hereafter, and until Jan. 1, 1869, whenever there shall be in the Treasury of the United States, after paying the interest and coupons falling due on the 1st of January and July in each year, and deducting from the Gold Certificates of deposit, and excess of coin over and above the sum of $75,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized and required, within thirty days from the 1st of January and July, as aforesaid, to sell the same in such manner as in his judgment will best promote the public interest. He may receive in payment therefor, United States notes, notes of National Banks of the United States, United States Compound Interest Notes, or United States Three per Cent. Certificates.

SEC. 3. That all National Banks having less than twenty per centum of specie on hand of their respective capital, shall hereafter, and after July 1, 1869, be and are required to keep and to hold in coin all interest received on United States bonds which may be deposited by them according to law with the Treasurer of the United States. *Provided*, that this shall not be so construed as to add anything to the amount of reserve now required to be held by the said banks.

SEC. 4. That on and after the 4th day of July, 1869, all National Banks shall be and hereby are respectively required to return and pay in coin, on demand, all their bills issued as currency of the denomination of $5 and under, when presented at the counter of said banks, and all bills of a higher denomination so issued and presented, may and shall be paid either in coin or United States legal-tender notes.

SEC. 5. That any National Bank which shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, so far as the same may be applicable, shall be deemed to have forfeited its charter, and the Comptroller, upon receiving satisfactory evidence of the same, shall proceed to close and wind up the same, as in other cases of forfeiture provided by law, and, in lieu of any such bank, may authorize a new National Bank, with an equal amount of capital, to be located in such States as may have less than their due proportion of the whole amount now authorized by law.

Provided, That this shall not authorize any increase of the present aggregate amount of circulation of the National Banks.

Mr. MORRILL stated that he should press the bill at an early day. He was in favor of Congress grappling with all these difficult questions of finance, and he had no doubt of either the purpose or the ability of Congress to so adjust the system, and to pass such necessary measures as would in the end prove more satisfactory than the present state of affairs of the country. He hoped all these matters would be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

A resolution was offered by Mr. CONNESS, and adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the sum of $334,529,034 received by Col. HULBURD as the proceeds of captured and abandoned property had been charged to the Quartermaster-General's Department, and if not, what legislation is necessary to effect that object.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

A bill, introduced by Mr. NYE, to regulate the selection of officers in Washington, D. C., was referred to the Committee on the District.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

A bill, introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS, for the relief of GOLDSMITH BROTHERS, of San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill for the relief of two mail contractors, and to establish a new mail route in Oregon, which was referred.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a resolution, which was passed, releasing E. G. DUNBAR from arrest, the latter having purged himself of contempt by appearing before the Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. EDMUNDS said that the objection heretofore made to the witness was on what he considered a point of honor.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill similar to the one heretofore introduced by him, providing a new mode of selecting the principal officers of the Corporation of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

BUSINESS IN COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN it was resolved that all questions before the Senate at the close of the present session, including those before the Committee shall be continued to the next session, and then shall be continued in the same manner as if no adjournment had taken place; and the papers which have been referred to the Committees and may be in their possession at the close of this session shall be informally returned to the Secretary, and by him restored to the Committees, when appointed at the next session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. YATES, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon thereafter adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Union Republican Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican General Committee met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. Mr. IRA O. MILLER presided. The only business transacted was the perfecting of arrangements for the distribution of ballots at the approaching election, after which an adjournment was voted.

Darling Ratification Meetings.

Meetings to ratify the nomination of Hon. WM. A. DARLING for the Mayoralty were held in most of the Wards last evening. The Eighth Assembly District Union Association met at Bunk's Hotel. A large meeting was held in the Ninth Ward at Lebaum Hall. In the Twentieth Ward, the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Association met at Lincoln Hall. The Central Union Darling Club met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and in the Sixteenth Ward a meeting was held at No. 206 Eighth-avenue. At all of them spirited addresses were made in favor of Mr. DARLING, and a determination expressed to elect him if possible.

The Registry Yesterday.

Yesterday the Boards of Registry were in session in the various districts of the City. The purpose of the session of yesterday and of that of to-day was to revise and add to the registry of voters for the coming Mayoralty election on Tuesday next. It must be remembered that the names added yesterday are not entirely those of new voters, but are in many cases simply an evidence that the voter has changed his residence since the November election.

The following were the number registered yesterday:

First Ward	49	Twelfth Ward	100
Second Ward	12	Thirteenth Ward	112
Third Ward	19	Fourteenth Ward	110
Fourth Ward	78	Fifteenth Ward	86
Fifth Ward	73	Sixteenth Ward	149
Sixth Ward	99	Seventeenth Ward	280
Seventh Ward	140	Eighteenth Ward	238
Eighth Ward	87	Nineteenth Ward	179
Ninth Ward	146	Twentieth Ward	151
Tenth Ward	100	Twenty-first Ward	246
Eleventh Ward	274	Twenty-second Ward	159

Making a total of....2,887

The total registration at the close of the registry before the November election was 128,006.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.

Reception by the Union League Club—Resolutions and Addresses.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL, last evening, was the guest of the Union League Club. There was a large attendance, and the chair was occupied by the President, Mr. JOHN JAY.

Mr. JAY spoke at considerable length, reviewing the position taken by the Liberal Party, as represented by COBDEN, BRIGHT, GOLDWIN SMITH and others of lesser note, whose sympathies were manifestly with the North during the war. The Anti-Slavery Party in England had consistently throughout the entire war battled with those who sympathized with the rebellion, and used every means they could to defeat their machinations for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Foremost among the faithful friends of our Government, he said, was the guest of the evening, Dr. NEWMAN HALL. [Cheers.] Turning to Mr. HALL he said:

Dr. NEWMAN HALL, on behalf of this Club, and of our countrymen whose principles it represents, I bid you welcome and return you thanks. You will please say on your return to your friends and associates, who, like yourself, early espoused and steadfastly maintained the cause of the American Republic against the rebellion of Slavery, that we are profoundly sensible of their sympathy and their services. You may add, Sir, that whether we regard the clearness of their perception, the soundness of their principles, the bravery of their utterance, or the wisdom of their acts—all going to form that broad and enlightened statesmanship which rescued England from direct complicity with the work of erecting a slave empire—we honor them as men deserve to be honored who are true to their country, to freedom and mankind. Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in presenting to you our distinguished guest. [Cheers.]

Rev. Mr. HALL thanked the Club for the honor done him. He did not accept the compliment paid him as exclusively his own; he accepted it on the part of the great mass of the English people, who were ever in sympathy with the people of this country when they battled against Slavery. Mr. HALL referred at length to the history of the rebellion, its cause and the efficacious remedy. The cost of the war, he thought, was nothing compared to its result. In referring to the action of the English Government during the war, he said that he found that England's conduct was perhaps forgiven, but not forgotten, but that the masses of the people were ever with the North. He could not defend Lord RUSSELL. He could not understand his American letters; he would not attempt to defend them. Mr. GLADSTONE, the leading English statesman, had said once that the South was a constituted nation; but he did so only in the interests of humanity, as he then thought it impossible to quell the rebellion. This was a mistaken opinion, but not a hostile one. A Senator in this country had lately received a letter from Mr. GLADSTONE in which he said he watched with great interest the increasing greatness, goodness and prosperity of this country, and that man, said Mr. HALL, shall be the future Premier of England. [Cheers.] He (Mr. HALL) was in Washington lately, where he met Gen. GRANT to whom he said: "General, we were fighting for you in England while you were fighting here," to which the General replied, drily: "It cost us a little more than it cost you." Mr. HALL concluded his remarks by expressing his faith in a never-ending *entente cordiale* between this and the mother country, and was enthusiastically applauded as he took his seat.

Dr. THOMPSON next addressed the Club, sketching in eloquent terms the career of Dr. HALL. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the following resolutions, prepared by Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club are richly due and are hereby warmly tendered to Rev. Dr. NEWMAN HALL for his eloquent and instructive exposition of the origin and causes of British sentiment toward the United States during the war for the Union.

Resolved, That, regarding Dr. HALL as an able and authentic representative of the noble class of men who, by word and deed, sought to rectify the errors and enlist the just sympathies of the English public in regard to the great conflict on this side of the ocean, we rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded to declare and record our conviction that antecedent political interests rather than personal indifference created and maintained the unworthy and unjustifiable animosity toward the North on the part of the European Tory organs and officials in the memorable struggle on this continent between Freedom and Slavery.

Resolved, That we recognize and gratefully honor the humane and efficient labors of the enlightened friends of our country and her civic institutions in the hour of adversity, and of the illustrious representatives of liberal principles and progressive nationality in Great Britain, especially as manifest in the efforts of the Manchester Emancipation Society—the eloquent speeches of JOHN BRIGHT, the classic emphasis of GOLDWIN SMITH, and the earnest pleas and protests of Dr. CAIRNES, Dr. NEWMAN HALL, and so many other upright and gifted men of a land so dear to us through ancestral ties and affinities of language, literature, freedom and faith.

The resolutions were adopted vociferously. Several brief addresses followed, and the meeting was adjourned. Mr. HALL was then introduced to the members of the Club before unknown to him individually.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the third floor of the building No. 287 Bleecker-street, occupied by SYLVESTER REIGLE as a residence. The damage was about $250, covered by a policy in the Hamilton Insurance Company for $400.

Temperate Habits of President Johnson—Letter from B. B. French.

The following letter from B. B. FRENCH, Esq., is published in the Washington *Intelligencer* of Friday, to the editors of which it was addressed:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1867.

I have just read, with exceeding regret, a statement that Hon. Mr. PRICE, in some remarks on temperance recently made by him, spoke of President JOHNSON as a drunkard.

I feel it to be a duty that I owe not only to the President, but to the community, to say, that probably no person has had a better opportunity, from April, 1865, to this time, to judge of the habits of the President than I have. As Commissioner of Public Buildings, duty required that I should visit the President's House almost daily, and no week passed when I did not have personal interviews with President JOHNSON. I have seen him at all hours of the day—in his office, in his sleeping-room, in the reception-room—and never have I seen him in the least under the influence of strong drink, nor did I ever see him taste any but once, and then, when in company with many gentlemen, at their urgent solicitation, he poured into a glass perhaps half a tablespoonful, and drank in company with the rest.

I was with him throughout his journey to Boston, and I saw him in places where intoxicating liquor was abundant; but he followed strictly the injunction, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," so far as my observation extended.

I sincerely believe ANDREW JOHNSON to be as temperate a man in all his habits as any man in the United States.

Hon. Mr. PRICE is not the only man who has been misled by false statements, as I well know from the questions that have often been put to me when visiting New-England friends. Respectfully, yours,

B. B. FRENCH.

Sentence of Gen. Custer Approved.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated Nov. 25, which says:

"Brevet Major-Gen. CUSTER, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, whose case was sent to Washington some time ago for the President's final action, was received here and sentence read before the troops on dress parade this evening. Some of the charges upon which he was tried were absence from his command without leave, and leaving his men in the hands of the Indians without any effort to rescue them; making undue haste on his return march, thereby causing much damage to the stock, and conduct prejudicial to good military discipline. It finds him guilty, and suspends him from rank and pay proper for one year."

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS. DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, OF BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

—*Advertisement.*

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

—*Advertisement.*

Startled with a New Delight.—The Ladies are enthusiastic in their praise of PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." Delicious, entrancing, thrilling, imperishable, stainless, indispensable—here are phrases they apply to the most perfect perfume humanity has ever inhaled.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Rev. Dr. Sparry, of New-York, and so well known among Protestant churches of this country, formerly practiced in this City, exclusively for Spinal and Neuralgia affections, says: "That Brownlee's One Disease Remedy is admirably adapted for the cure of Spinal Nervous Difficulties, Nervous Rheumatism, Nervous Pleurisy. I have frequently cured a hundred cases of Neuralgia with one large bottle when it was located in the face." For sale only by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—An unrivaled article, which imparts new life to the hair, and is the only product of vegetable matter known to contain stimulating, astringent and oleaginous qualities, making it the most nutritive and delicate hair-dressing yet discovered. It positively restores gray hair to its original color, and is a certain remedy for weakness of the scalp resulting in baldness. Ask your druggists for CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by all druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Fifty Thousand Heads

Now clothed with masses of rich black and brown hair would, if they were unfortunately

CUT OFF

from a supply of CHRISTADORO'S DYE, begin to

TURN WHITE,

red, sandy and gray. Manhood and beauty, with the one defect in their personal appearance remedied by

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

rejoice in their good fortune, and recommend it to all who require a perfect dye. Manufactory No. 68 Maiden-lane. Applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Conjugal Love and the Happiness of TRUE MARRIAGE—An essay for young men. Sent by mail free of charge. Address Secretary Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' boots and shoes. Beautiful in style, excellent in quality, moderate in price. MILLER & CO., 3 Union-square.

Window Shades, Holland and Gilt, Weather Strips, all the improved kinds. TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Brocatelle Curtains, Satin Damask, plain satin Curtains, trimmed and hung tapestry, piano and table covers, as well as in plain, embroidered cloth, Window Shades, painted or made of plain holland to order.

LACE CURTAINS,

the most beautiful style in America, from the Paris Exposition (for designs, see *Godey's Lady's Book* for December,) family linens, tablings, quilts and blankets, at WALRAVEN'S Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse, No. 686 Broadway, New-York, No. 719 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Penn.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—WRIGHT.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Geo. Waters, D. D., Lieut.-Commander LARUE PERRINE ADAMS, U. S. N., to KATE, only daughter of Hon. Wm. B. Wright, of the Court of Appeals.

COCKROFT—KETCHAM.—At Syracuse, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, in the Church of St. James, by Rev. Joseph M. Clark, D. D., JAMES COCKROFT, of New-York, to ALIDA T. KETCHAM, of Syracuse.

FIELD—CARSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Tarrytown, by Rev. S. Spencer, GEORGE O. FIELD to ANNIE CARSON, daughter of Thomas Carson, all of that place.

JAMES—VAN ANTWERP.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, assisted by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, CHARLES A. JAMES, of New-York, to JULIA SUYDAM, daughter of the late John E. Van Antwerp, of Brooklyn.

KELLOCK—MYERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., CORNELIUS M. KELLOCK to FRANK C., daughter of George Myers, Esq.

LA FORGE—SEGUINE.—At Prince's Bay, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Goddard, EPHRAIM J. LA FORGE to Miss JANE SEGUINE, all of Staten Island.

SAWYER—HARRIS.—At Walton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, GABRIEL S. SAWYER, Jr., to SARAH B. HARRIS, daughter of the late Thos. B. Harris.

SNOWDEN—VAN BOSKERCK.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, by Rev. R. C. Putney, Mr. EDWARD P. SNOWDEN, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to Miss ELIZA H., daughter of Rev. John L. Van Boskerck, of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Macon, Ga., on Saturday, Nov. 23, KIRKWOOD H. ADAMS, son of Col. J. W. Adams, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 112 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.

BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 29, at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. H. Weekes, No. 463 Myrtle-av., SUSAN BELL, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M.

CRUICKSHANK.—At Musselbourgh, near Edinburgh, Scotland, on Friday, Nov. 8, after a protracted illness, GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, for many years a resident of this City.

GIRAUD.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, ANN ELSWORTH, wife of Edward Giraud, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 432 West 23d-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GOADBY.—On Friday evening, Nov. 29, at the residence of her brother-in-law, S. Augustus Mills, ELIZA A., wife of James H. Goadby, and daughter of the late John Stroud, of New-Orleans.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENRY.—On Friday morning, Nov. 29, at the residence of her parents, No. 126 2d-place, Brooklyn, MINNIE, only daughter of Josephine B. and John F. Henry, aged 11 years.

The remains will be conveyed to Waterbury, Vt., for funeral service and sepulchre.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

MANN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 29, KATE BICKNELL, youngest daughter of Geo. W. and Mary B. Mann, aged 2 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 119 West 47th-st., on Saturday, 30th, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Rome, N. Y., for interment.

MEYER.—Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, HENRY N. P. MEYER, in the 66th year of his age, for the past twenty-five years cashier of C. G. Gunther & Sons.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 257 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 12 M. Remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MCGOWAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, MARY E., wife of Charles L. McGowan, and daughter of William V. and Catherine Crissey.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 166 West 4th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

PEREGO.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, FRANCES ELIZA, wife of Ira Perego.

Funeral from her late residence, 6th-av., near Flatbush-av., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

POWELL.—At Newburgh, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, Mrs. MARY LUDLOW POWELL, relict of the late Thomas Powell.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Homer Ramsdell, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Monday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock.

ROBSON.—On the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 29, LOUISA, wife of Wm. H. Robson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLEATH.—At White Plains, on Thursday, Nov. 28, EDWARD SLEATH, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1½ P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, White Plains. Relatives and friends of the family, White Plains Lodge No. 473, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Huntington, L. I., on Friday morning, Nov. 29, of apoplexy, Mr. WOODHULL SMITH, aged 67 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place at his residence in Long Swamp on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 28, after a short illness, LYDIA HAINES, wife of John H. Stephens, Esq.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Newark, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SLOAT.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, Rear Admiral JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, United States Navy, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, New-Brighton, S. I., on Sunday, the 1st proximo, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Steamboat leaves Pier No. 19 North River at 12:30 P. M.

SIDMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, of membranous croup, MARY ELLA, daughter of John E. and Mary F. Sidman, and granddaughter of Wm. C. Amerman, aged 3 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 144 West 36th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

TOOKER.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Nov. 24, of consumption, LIBBY, daughter of Wm. T. Tooker, formerly of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

VASS.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Nov. 28, ALEXANDER VASS, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his son-in-law, L. O. Garrison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 2 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 1, from his late residence, No. 82 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

WALWORTH.—At his residence at Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Nov. 28, Chancellor WALWORTH, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WINSHULL.—Mrs. HARRIET WINSHULL, aged 74 years and 14 days.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James Mannering, Spencer-st., near Flushing-av., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Manchester, Eng., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

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LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

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RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stock. They pay

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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10:30 A.M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer ST. LAURENT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:50 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUCK BISON, NICK WHIFFLES AND BABY BLANCHE.

The late Dr. J. H. ROBINSON's famous story, entitled

BUCK BISON;

OR,

THE CHILD OF THE PRAIRIE.

The first romance ever contributed by its distinguished author to a New-York journal, will be recommenced in to-morrow's issue of the

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NICK WHIFFLES

and his "high-boned horse," SUGGESTION;

BABY BLANCHE,

the spirited and impulsive BEAUTY OF THE PRAIRIES;

LOT HALLIDAY,

the HORSE-THIEF, ASSASSIN and SPY;

WHITE PLUME,

the CHIVALROUS YOUNG INDIAN WARRIOR, and

ROLPH DEMEURON,

the gallant Cavalier and devoted Lover, will appear upon the scene to interest, amuse and delight the rising generation, and to renew their acquaintance with the tens of thousands of readers in whose memories they still live among the most wonderful creations of American Genius in a field peculiarly American.

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As the story of "Buck Bison" has not been, and will not be, published in book form, and the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY hold the copyright, it can only be read in the columns of that popular paper.

REMEMBER

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BUCK BISON;

OR,

THE CHILD OF THE PRAIRIE,

in which that great original, Nick Whiffles, made his first appearance, and originally finished his career, will be published in to-morrow's

SUNDAY MERCURY.

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The trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

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2. All extra charge for code messages is abolished, but the Company will not undertake to accept every form of code that may be presented, except at special rates.

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NOTE—By cypher is meant the use of numerals or letters of the alphabet not forming any known or dictionary words, nor names of places, ships, persons, &c.

When cypher is intermixed with plain words, the plain portion will be charged ordinary rates and the remainder as cypher.

4. Properly accredited agents of any newspaper or newspaper association will be allowed to transmit at half price political and general news, and in plain language only. No abatement will be made to newspapers on commercial or code messages.

Contracts may be entered into by which the Company will agree to adhere to the half rate for one year to such newspapers as will pay to the Company at least $3,750 per month for political and general news.

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5. Three times the ordinary rate will be charged for "packed" messages.

6. Any Government using a code shall pay for the number of words contained in the dispatch before its translation into code, provided that the code averages not more than four letters or four numerals to the word.

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8. Messages for points beyond Great Britain will be charged the local rates from London additional. Messages originating at other points than New-York City will require additional local rates, regulated greatly by the relative positon of the station.

9. The above arrangement is made provisional, and may be changed in any of its clauses whenever the Company deem it advisable or necessary.

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CHARLES DICKENS.—EVERY SATURDAY for Dec. 7, now ready, has a full report of the "Farewell Banquet to Mr. CHARLES DICKENS" on the eve of his departure for America; also "The Mouth of the Leamy," by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," from *Warner's Christmas Annual*; a notice of "The Guardian Angel," from the *Saturday Review*; and "Hertford O'Donnell's Warning," from the extra number of *London Society*. For sale everywhere. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING, TO ratify the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING for Mayor, will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The following speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING,

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,

Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS,

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,

Hon. E. P. COWLES,

Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING,

Hon. H. B. STANTON,

Hon. E. D. CULVER,

Major JAMES HAGGERTY,

HORACE GREELEY,

PARKE GODWIN,

GEO. F. NOYES.

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TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,

FOR ALDERMAN,

HERMANN ALBERT.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

FOR MAYOR,

WILLIAM A. DARLING.

NINETEENTH WARD.—ALL THE RESPECTABLE citizens of the XIXth Ward, and the Mozart and Democratic Union Conventions have nominated THOMAS DUFFY for Alderman.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—13th Ward—14th Aldermanic District.

For Alderman,

THOMAS STEVENSON.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Arrest of the Suspected parties—They are Held for Examination.

Yesterday EDWARD HALL and ELI FIELDS were brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with a series of the most adroit forgeries ever perpetrated in this City.

Mr. M. WILKEY is a commission merchant doing business at No. 1 Courtlandt-street, and, through THOS. MABB, No. 19 Coenties-slip, extensively engaged in the boating trade. In paying bills it has been his custom to give his checks upon the New-York National Exchange Bank, and these checks have been, in numerous instances, paid to canal captains in Coenties-slip. These captains, almost invariably, instead of going to the bank, had these checks cashed by persons in the neighborhood with whom they had transactions, and in this way several of the checks passed into the hands of one MITCHELL who kept an eating house in the neighborhood, and were indorsed by him. It thus happened that the checks of Mr. WILKEY were no rarities in the neighborhood, and were generally drawn for a small amount. In August last, a person unknown to Mr. WILKEY entered his office and stating that he had cashed one of his checks, asked that Mr. WILKEY would give him some writing in order that he might get it cashed, as he was unknown at the bank. In compliance with the request Mr. WILKEY wrote across the back of the check, "indorsement correct; M. WILKEY," and handed it to the stranger who took his departure. At a later period another stranger came to Mr. WILKEY and made the same request, which was again complied with, neither of these incidents creating any suspicion in the mind of Mr. WILKEY, as he knew that his checks frequently passed into the hands of persons who were unknown, financially.

About the 25th of Oct. a check for $3,940, purporting to be that of WILKEY, was presented, but not paid, for the reason that he had not sufficient funds to meet it. This fact being reported to WILKEY, he denied having drawn any such check, and he thereupon had his bank account balanced, when, much to his surprise, he found that it was short $2,500. This discovery led to a rigid investigation of the whole matter, when it was found that five checks—three dated Aug. 29, one Aug. 30, and one Oct. 9, and for $130, $160, $130, $959, and $1,226 respectively, which had been paid, were forgeries, but of such excellent workmanship that Mr. WILKEY himself, in asserting the checks, had great difficulty in separating the true from the false.

Failing to trace the crime to the criminal, Mr. WILKEY two weeks ago reported the case at Police Headquarters, and Detectives FARLEY, EUSTACE and IRVING were detailed to investigate the matter. Aided by the valuable assistance of Mr. THOMAS MABB, No. 19 Coenties-slip, their first step was to arrest a man named ELI FIELDS, who was employed by MABB. It was discovered that FIELDS was connected in the matter with EDWARD HALL, and another person not yet arrested. FIELDS was discharged and full opportunity given the gang to entangle them selves, which they did. FIELDS obtained from WILKEY, through MABB, a check for $50, the avowed purpose, as alleged, being that the check was wanted by the forgers as a copy, as they thought WILKEY had altered the style of his checks. This $50 check was made a decoy, and it is stated that it was traced through FIELDS to HALL, the $50 bill-paid by the latter for it being marked and retained as ev dence, but the check itself was not presented and has not been found. Another decoy was arranged through Mr. MABB, to whom word was brought that the forgers wanted a check for SILLIMAN & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip, to forge from. The check was obtained and is said to have passed from FIELDS to HALL and from the latter to the unarrested forger in the presence of the detectives.

Having thus much evidence against them, Detectives FARLEY, EUSTACE and Irving yesterday rearrested FIELDS and arrested HALL at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The prisoner being arraigned, the above facts were detailed by Mr. WILKEY, Mr. MABB and others. It further appeared that the paying teller of the bank was able only to swear that he had paid the forged checks, but could not say to whom, professing his inability to identify either of the prisoners as having presented them for payment. It further appeared that the forged checks in several instances bore a forged writing on the back, "Indorsement correct, WM. WILKEY," in exact imitation of the two checks WILKEY himself had indorsed in that manner for strangers, and the effect of which was to make them readily current. Upon the evidence adduced Justice DODGE held the prisoners for examination. Both prisoners deny all connection with the matter, and profess their ability to establish their innocence. FIELDS is a man past middle age, and has been engaged in the boating business. HALL is a young man of about 30, and the Police say a professional gambler.

Sale of Tickets for Charles Dickens' Readings.

There was not so great a crowd at the sale of tickets for the first series of CHARLES DICKENS' readings in this City yesterday as there was in Boston; still the demand for cards of admission was very much greater than the supply. The ticket-office at Steinway Hall was opened at 8 40 o'clock, at which time there were about seventy-five persons in line. In a short time the number was increased to two hundred, the line extending down to Irving-place. At 10 o'clock six hundred sets of tickets had been sold. The selection of seats occupied about one minute for each purchaser, and as nearly every person bought six sets of tickets, they sold rapidly. The rules established by the dealer should be sold except for the series of four readings, and no person was allowed to buy more than six sets of tickets. These rules were made so as to prevent speculators from buying tickets in large numbers, but the result desired was not secured. Speculators were present early, and had a number of men in line to buy tickets. It is said that the dealer had twenty men in line. CHARLES APLY, connected with the Academy of Music, and well known to ticket agents, was reported to have secured the first six tickets sold. Private gentlemen next came in order, but speculators and their aids prevailed, and no doubt secured the choicest seats.

Mr. POOLEY, the agent of Mr. DICKENS, superintended the sale. Policemen were present and excellent order was maintained. The time occupied by each person in reaching the ticket-box was about three hours. At 12 o'clock, about 600 tickets remained to be sold, and the queue was as long as at any former time. The entire number of 2,000 tickets were sold before 2 o'clock, and a large number of persons went away disappointed.

Although ticket speculators will reap a large profit on the investments, persons will through them be able to buy tickets for a single lecture, which otherwise they could not have done. There are many who would like want to buy tickets for the whole series, but would pay $8 or $4 for a single ticket. There is not much doubt but that all persons who desire to do so will be able to hear Mr. DICKENS, as he will read twenty times in this City. The tickets for the second series of readings will be sold early in December, during the time Mr. DICKENS is reading his first series.

Alleged Ticket Swindle.

Mrs. MARGARET FEIFFER and Mrs. MARY HUBERT arrived in this City a day or two ago from the country, intending to join their husbands in California. Wednesday they proceeded by mistake to the ticket office of REILLY & DUFFY, foot of Canal-street. They supposed that they were in the office of the old line for California, and were so informed by BRADSHAW, a clerk of REILLY & DUFFY. Mrs. FEIFFER asked for a ticket for the steamer to sail to-day, which BRADSHAW furnished, the price being $65. Mrs. HUBERT also purchased one. Subsequently they ascertained that they had been misled, as tickets were for the steamer sailing on Thursday next. As they were desirous to sail at once, they demanded their money or a change of tickets. BRADSHAW declined to comply with their demands, so he was arrested by Officer WILKINSON, of the City Hall Police, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, with intent to defraud.

Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, reprimanded the prisoner for his heartless conduct in swindling poor and unprotected women. BRADSHAW took the lecture as a matter of course and demanded an examination, which will be granted as soon as possible, with a view to bringing the prisoner before the Grand Jury at an early day. The magistrate told the complainants that although they would be compelled to wait, their expenses would be paid and other tickets for San Francisco furnished them. BRADSHAW is a native of New-York, 52 years of age, and resides at No. 150 Franklin-street.

A Manufacturer Charged with Forgery.

Officer KEIRNS, of the First Precinct, arrested WM. H. DODGE, manufacturer of chronometers at No. 192 South-street, on the complaint of HUGH MCLELLAN, Secretary of the American Steamship Company, at No. 54 Exchange-place. It appeared, subsequently, that DODGE called on the complainant and presented a check for $280 in gold, purporting to have been drawn by WM. H. WEBB, President of the American Steamship Company, and payable to the order of A. J. BROWER. As the Secretary discovered the signature to the check was a forgery, he called in the officer and ordered DODGE's arrest on a charge of forgery.

When the accused was arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, he was required to give bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge at the General Sessions. The prisoner stated in his defence that he is entirely innocent of the charge, as he had no knowledge that the check was a forgery, he having received it from the captain of a vessel as security for a loan. Mr. DODGE resides at No. 974 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Cholera Decreasing in Havana.

Collector SMITHE has just received the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1867.

SIR: The Secretary of State has informed this Department that our Vice-Consul-General at Havana, under date of the 19th inst., reports that the number of cases of cholera is decreasing rapidly, and that the weather is very fine. I am, very respectfully,

O. F. HARTLEY, Assistant Secretary.

H. A. SMITHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

Murder of a Policeman.

On the 4th inst. a Fourth Ward rowdy, named JAMES O'DONNELL, was acting in a disorderly manner, and Officer CHARLES THOMPSON, of the Fourth Precinct, attempted to arrest him in the alley-way of No. 88 James street. O'DONNELL stabbed the officer in the breast with a sheath-knife, after first endeavoring to escape. O'DONNELL was arrested and committed by Justice HOGAN to await the result of the wound inflicted, and THOMPSON lingered at the New-York Hospital until yesterday, when death ensued. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner GOVER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. MATHEW D. SPENCER, Clerk of Part I. Supreme Court, on Wednesday night, while attempting to cross the new Harlem Bridge on his way home to Fremont in Westchester County, fell down a flight of stone steps leading from the side of the bridge to the river, and was killed. As no gate has been constructed at the head of the stairs, nor even a lamp placed near the spot, it has been deemed a dangerous place in a dark night, and this is the second fatal accident that has occurred there since the opening of the bridge. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the remains, when it was ascertained that the deceased was last seen alive on Wednesday night, near 12 o'clock, by Officer SMITH, of the Twelfth Precinct, going toward Harlem Bridge, and on Thursday morning another officer found him dead at the foot of the steps leading to the boat-landing. It is presumed he fell down the steps in the dark, and sustained such injuries that he was rendered insensible, and the rising tide drowned him as he lay. Mr. SPENCER was a native of this State, 31 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children. He was a brother of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, the well-known lawyer, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He had made arrangements to take his family to spend the Thanksgiving with his brother in New-York, and just as the arrival of the guests was expected news came of the sudden and lamentable death.

MARRIED IN COURT.—In the chamber of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, a German couple marched through the inclosure designated for members of the Bar, and when Judge VAN VORST took his seat on the Bench, one of the parties applied to His Honor to marry him to the lady who accompanied him. The latter was a pretty young German girl. Judge VAN VORST at once acceded to the request of the happy pair, by gracefully performing the marriage ceremony according to the legal form, pronouncing the bridegroom and bride, GOTTFRIED BURKHARDT and ANNA MARIA DORIKE, man and wife.

SUICIDE OF A WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL PATIENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the remains of CHARLES JAEGER, a native of Germany, 25 years of age, a patient in the Ward's Island Hospital. The evidence showed that the deceased became delirious while convalescing from an attack of the typhus fever, and escaping from his inmates, ran out of the Hospital and jumped into river before he could be prevented. He was drowned before he could be rescued. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public meeting, under the direction of the National Temperance Society, will be held in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, on Thursday evening next, Dec. 5. Commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEACHER, Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Drs. CUYLER, FORSTER, STRYKER, DOWLING and others.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The one hundred and eleventh anniversary of this venerable Society will be celebrated at Delmonico's, in Fifth-avenue, to morrow (St. Andrew's) night. Invitations have been sent to a large number of distinguished gentlemen, including Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. The popular Scottish vocalists, Messrs. KENNEDY, SIMPSON and LOMBARD, will be present on the occasion, and will doubtless add much to the pleasure of the evening.

CHURCH REOPENING.—The Sixty-first-street M. E. Chapel, between Second and Third avenues, which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened to-morrow. In the morning Bishop JANES will preach. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Sabbath-school will hold an anniversary, at which Rev. DR. PORTER, Bishop JANES and Mr. C. H. APPLEGATE will speak. In the evening Rev. DR. CURRY will preach.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the rear of the furnishing store of DAYTON & CORWIN, No. 456 Grand-street, the flames originating from the fireplace. Before the firemen could extinguish the fire a loss of $2,000 on stock was sustained, covered by insurance in the Pacific and Stuyvesant Companies. The building was only slightly injured.

A NOVELTY FOR NEW-YORKERS.—Specimens of strawberries in blossom and ripening vegetables, rice, cotton, pine, &c., from the farm of 400 acres in Oakland Co., recently purchased by J. C. DERBY, of this City, can be seen at the seed-store of Messrs. BLISS & CO., No. 41 Park Row.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—This Board met at noon yesterday, and after directing the official canvass to be published in the TIMES and other papers, adjourned to Monday next at 3 P. M.

SERMON BY REV. MR. SUTPHEN.—Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN will repeat the annual sermon before the New-York Bible Society, to-morrow evening, at the Brick Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SENTENCED.—Justice DUNNE yesterday sentenced GEO. W. COOK to the Penitentiary for six months, he having confessed stealing a silver watch from MELVIN BARRETT, a fellow-workman, and other things at other times, which he pawned for money with which to get liquor.

A VETERAN OF 1812.—One of the very few survivors of the War of 1812 died, Thanksgiving day, at his residence corner of Myrtle-avenue and Ormond-street. The old soldier was 76 years of age. His funeral will take place at 2 P. M. on Sunday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named EDWARD KERINS while working yesterday evening at the oil works of CAMPBELL & THAYRE, corner of Washington and Front streets, was caught in the belting and instantly killed.

GEN. DURYEA'S RESIGNATION. — Major-Gen. DURYEA, of the Second Division, National Guard, sent his resignation to Gov. FENTON some time since, but the Governor declines to accept it, and will make no appointment for the present.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A little girl 5 years of age, named MARY ANN RAY, on Thanksgiving Day was burned so that she died in a few hours, her clothes catching fire from a stove. Her parents live in Dean-street, near Franklin-avenue.

ROBBING A MONEY-DRAWER.—GEORGE TOMLINSON was yesterday held for trial on a charge of stealing $45 from the money-drawer of FRED. MEYERS, corner of Gates and Marcy avenues. He was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN EXPRESS CAR BURNED.—At 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, as the express car was about to be attached to the 8:15 train of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Communipaw, a kerosene lamp exploded and the car was set on fire. There were about thirty bags of mail matter, consisting entirely of newspapers, and a number of parcels belonging to the Adams Express Company, on board at the time. Twenty bags, the principal contents of which were weekly newspapers, were destroyed, and several bundles of shawls were also burned. The damaged mail was brought to the New-York office and assorted. That portion which was only slightly damaged was forwarded, and the remainder returned to the publishers. The fire was extinguished by the railroad men, and the loss will probably not exceed $1,000. There were no letters in the mail.

A Returned Exile—Ex-Gov. Harris Visits Gov. Brownlow.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, Nov. 25.

Yesterday morning Ex-Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, accompanied by Gen. DUNLAP, called on Gov. BROWNLOW, at his room in the Capitol. Gov. HARRIS left Liverpool on the 6th inst., and came directly through from New-York. He was plainly but well dressed, and appeared to be in fine health, a fact which he attributes to the rough-and-tumble and somewhat migratory life which he has led for some years past, during which he has officiated in the various capacities of traveling executive, Confederate agent, President of the Cordova Colony, and commission merchant in London. His friends say that he appears no older than he did six years ago. He greeted Gov. BROWNLOW very courteously and cordially, and was received by the Governor with his uniform urbanity and gentleness of manner. A brief conversation ensued between them, in which no allusion was made to politics. HARRIS remarked that he had come to give himself up, and expressed much gratitude for the kind mention which the Governor had made of his family in his message. Gov. BROWNLOW remarked that he would parole him to appear at the Spring term of the Federal Court in this city.

The Ex-Governor showed some feeling when his successor inquired if he had not a poor opinion of his quondam neighbors at Cordova. HARRIS replied that the Mexicans were the most unprincipled, hollow-hearted vagabonds on the face of the earth. After an experience of several years among the Mexicans of Cordova, and the Europeans, he has wisely concluded that life under the Brownlow despotism is a great deal preferable to a wretched existence dragged out among either anarchists or monarchists. He left yesterday evening for his home in Paris, Henry County, where his family resides.

OPENING OF THE NEW HAT-STORE on Saturday next, Nov. 30. Our stock is extensive, good and cheap. Prices to suit the times. Fine silk hats, $6; best, $7. Felts, caps, and all head gear at our factory prices. FLEMING, No. 166 Fulton-st., adjoining Metropolitan Hotel.

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Coupon, 1881..	113	113¼	June 7.30.....	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅝	105	July. 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108	108⅛	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119⅜	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105¾	105⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106	106⅛	Aug., comp'ds. '66	116⅛	116¼
5-20 C. '65 Jan & July	107⅞	108	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '67..	108	108⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	115¾
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK,
FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds);
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds);
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Deming Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have 17 years to run, 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,886,532, making the total incumbrance $3,889,532, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $345,617.91, more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.
We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in which we recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1888, 1889 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1890, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1888, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1889, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.
The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be $3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.
FREDERICK BILLINGS, ISAAC TAYLOR, RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, } Inspectors.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 23 to Dec. 13, inclusive.
By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON the first mortgage bonds, Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD
Dividend scrip wanted by
WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Nov. 29, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 90 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 90 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

1868.
BELDING, KEITH & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
No. 80 Lombard-st.,
London, Eng.
BELDING, KEITH & CO.'S Weekly Circular will be enlarged and greatly improved after Jan. 1, 1868, and will contain a large amount of matter of value to Importers, Exporters, Bankers, Exchange Dealers and Manufacturers. No effort will be spared to make this Circular the best issued.
☞ To be had gratis on application as above.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.
These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $650,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.
Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 P.ne-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.
To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.
By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROprietors of the City of Brunswick" are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on SATURDAY, 30th November, at two P. M., for the purpose of considering matters important to the interests of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. F. GARDNER, Assistant Secretary.

TO LOAN—$5,000, ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON improved City property. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
All money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from that date.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. SAM'L K. GREEN, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.
They are a PERFECT REMEDY for COLD or SWEATY FEET.
They will relieve RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.
They are an ELASTIC CUSHION to the wearer—a substitute for the ELASTICITY OF YOUTH to the AGED.
They ENCOURAGE the NATURAL PERSPIRATION of the feet, PURIFY the BLOOD and give a HEALTHY CONDITION to the system.
They will REMOVE the PERSPIRATION of the feet inside of RUBBER BOOTS.
They are the CHEAPEST INNER SOLES in the market.
Retail price $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers.
HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent,
No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

CONFECTIONERS,
GROCERYMEN,
BAKERS,
HOTELS AND
DINING SALOONS,
Now is your time. 500 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by F. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 8th-av.

500 WHOLE BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS for sale, at $2 60 per box, by F. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from West-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:
No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 57 West Broadway.
No. 122 Sullivan-st.
No. 69 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.
By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Ready for occupying. Inquire on the premises, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.
JOHN GLASS.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE.—Three-story and attic; possession at once. No. 54 West 49th-st., (Columbia College property.) Open between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M. Price $20,000.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house and lot on Gramercy Park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$8,500.—HANDSOME COTTAGE house, with nice garden, near Clinton and Fulton-avenues; convenient to cars; half hour from New-York; 12 rooms, including six bedrooms, extension dining-room, &c.; gas, hot and cold water, heater, bath-room, &c.; furnished, if desired. Address R., Box No. 6,163 Post-office, New-York.

THAT SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE four-story house, opposite entrance to Carroll Park, for sale at a bargain. Apply to A. B. CHADWICK, corner of President and Court sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a very desirable country residence with all modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, billiard-room, burglar alarm, &c., two acres of land, abundance of fru

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI........................Dec. 4
ALEPPO........................Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........................$80 Gold.
Steerage........................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply at No. 26 Broadway. ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamship WILLIAM PENN, of the London and New-York Steamship Line, will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 9 A. M. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, HALL........SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS........SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE........SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE........SATURDAY, Dec. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY........Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY........Dec. 7
ETNA........SATURDAY........Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY........Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY........Dec. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage........$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$125
Second Cabin Passage........70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 30th of November, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent, No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on MONDAY, Dec. 2.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, 1 cent per lb.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The first-class iron steamship
VIRGINIA,
W. S. SHERWOOD, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, East River,
MONDAY, Dec. 2,
AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office, No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
SHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FIRST STEAMER.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston.
Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 9:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 3 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.
LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, UNION DOCK AND NORTHPORT.—On and after Monday, Dec. 2, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3 P. M., (omitting the 37th-st. landing,) daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Union Dock, (Bayville;) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Northport.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 28 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE—A PROPELLER, 18x16, in tip-top order, now running in the harbor. Address G. P., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.
TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be $1,000.
Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Committee on
JAMES W. FARR, Supplies.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS FOR SALE.
The property known as the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, situated at the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., including the real estate and machinery; one of the best establishments in the country, with tools and patterns for building first-class steamships, &c.
Apply on the premises, foot of King-st.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a book-store, (new and second hand,) established six years, and doing a good business. Reasons: trade increasing on account of good location, I need the help of somebody, and the situation will be found remunerative. Inquire in the book-store, Nos. 730 and 732 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE fancy notion, hosiery and trimming store, with lease; established seven years; with a good steady trade; rent low; terms easy; full satisfaction given. Apply at 43 4th-st., near South-7th-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,000.—A LUCRATIVE AND WELL established manufacturing business, in successful operation, and the article indispensably necessary, is for sale for good reason. For particulars address FACTORY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN an established lumber business in this City; references exchanged. Address LUMBER, Box No. 1,947 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also, roofing slate. Trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21, 1867.
The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis will (by authority of law) offer at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in this City, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, the remainder of the "ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS," amounting in the aggregate to
TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
The bonds will be offered for sale in sums of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and the whole, or such portion of the whole two and a half million dollars, will be sold, as may in the judgment of the Board seem proper. Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about Jan. 1, 1868, as soon as signed by the Mayor, City Register and President of the Board, and must be paid for at the National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, in the currency of the United States, ON DELIVERY.
These bonds bear date June 25, 1867; have twenty years to run; principal and interest payable (interest half-yearly) in GOLD COIN of the United States, at the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, and being ante-dated, one coupon, for the amount of interest due 25th of December, 1867, will be cut off previous to delivery.
The security for the payment of principal and interest of these bonds is based:
First—On the faith and credit of the City of St. Louis.
Second—On the annual revenue of the Water Works. This revenue, for the seven months ending Oct. 31, amounted to $169,888 05; and for the year ending April 1, 1868, will probably amount to $280,000.
When the Works now being constructed are completed and in operation, with the increased area which will then be supplied, the annual revenue, it is estimated, will reach half a million.
The accruing net revenue is appropriated by law to the payment (in gold) of principal and interest of these bonds, and cannot be legally diverted from that purpose.
Copies of the law under which the Commissioners act will be sent, on application to the undersigned.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in reps, &c., and brocatelle, marble-top centre-table, black walnut lounges in green reps, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; cottage suites, window shades, extension tables; chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; silver-plated ware, stair carpets, stair rods, curtains, &c.; also kitchen furniture; also stoves, heaters, &c.
Also at 12 o'clock:
Rosewood case piano-fortes.
Mahogany frame billiard tables.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 30, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River.
476 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
433 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, cargo brig *Ebe*, from Palermo.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.:
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 2, at 4 o'clock.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.—In part selections from private libraries, comprising a variety of choice works in Miscellaneous Literature, embracing many superbly ILLUSTRATED BOOKS in rich bindings. Also, valuable works in medicine and other sciences, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on exhibition.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 3, at 4 o'clock, and the three following days at the same hour:
ENGLISH BOOKS.—A large consignment, just received from Mr. EDWARD LUMLEY, LONDON, comprising a great variety of valuable works in all branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, including many very scarce and curious Books. Also, finely ILLUSTRATED WORKS, and a collection of CHOICE Miscellaneous Literature, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the Books are on view.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS.—CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
A large collection of Books in their various departments: History, Biography, Fiction, Voyages and Travels, Poetry, &c., &c., Catalogues ready.
TUESDAY, Dec. 3, and FOLLOWING DAYS, at 1 o'clock each day,
Great special sale of books, American and foreign, consisting of Holiday, Illustarted, Juvenile and Standard Miscellaneous Books, many in rich and elegant bindings. New and fresh stock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—JOHNSTON & THEALL will sell at auction THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, &c.; removed for convenience of sale. Catalogues now ready at the Auctioneers office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. febl-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.
This house is now open for the accommodation of guests.
A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address
TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........................MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, NOV. 30, at 1.
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
LA FAVORITA.
MME. A. GHIONI,
(Her first appearance this season.)
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 12 M., to commence at 1.
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
Previous to the departure of the Company for Boston.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
ERNANI.
Reappearance of the new dramatic prima donna,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG.
BOX OFFICE AND OTHER TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director........................MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 30,
THUSNELDE;
OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
in her incomparably great role of THUSNELDE.
BOX AND TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

STEINWAY HALL.
NINTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
L. F. HARRISON........................Director.
First appearance in America since her return from Europe of the eminent American Soprano,
Miss JENNY BUSK,
together with the renowned Pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
whose success throughout the Eastern cities during the last month has been unprecedented.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
(His first appearance at these Concerts.)
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
"THE PILGRIM,"
SPLENDID TABLEAUX,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
GRAND MATINEES on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in aid of the German Hospital,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, 1867,
on which occasion the following eminent artists will assist:
Mme. Rotter, Soprano; Mme. Eliza Lumley, Contralto; Mlle. Alide Topp, Pianiste; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist; Mr. Fred. Stims, Baritone. Also, a full orchestra under the direction of
Mr. A. PAUR.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, at the Ticket Office, Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The books of this Association will remain open for those desiring to become subscribers or associate members until the next Concert, Dec. 21, at Messrs. Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway. To associate members, 5 concert and 15 rehearsal tickets for $10; to subscribers, 15 concert tickets, $2 50. The next public rehearsal, Dec. 6, at 2½ P. M., at the Academy of Music.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

LECTURES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
NEW LECTURE!
NEW LECTURE!
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Corner of Madison-avenue and 42d-st.
Tickets at Nos. 443, 633 and 770 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
The sale of RESERVED SEAT TICKETS for Mr. Charles Dickens' First Course of Four Readings, on Monday, Dec. 9; Tuesday, Dec. 10; Thursday, Dec. 12, and Friday, Dec. 13, has exhausted all the seats in Steinway Hall. Consequently there will be no sale of single tickets THIS DAY, as previously announced.
The Second Course of Four Readings will take place on Dec. 16, 17, 19 and 20. Due notice of the sale of tickets will be given.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.
Tickets 50c. For sale at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

LECTURE BY HON. J. D. REYMERT for the benefit of the Swedish famine sufferers, advertised at Cooper Hall, will be held at Steinway Hall SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GOLDSMITH'S CITY COLLEGE, NO. 312 BOWERY.—Parents and guardians are assured that this institution is the best and cheapest institution in the State for a thorough COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. A Ladies' Writing Class day and evening. Terms—Three Dollars. Call or send for circulars at the City College, or at the Writing College, Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the Reputed Penman of America.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.
Prof. PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st.

FRENCH LESSONS AND FRENCH board, in a French teacher's family, No. 218 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, N. Y.,
White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES PUPILS IN THE ENGLISH branches, at their homes, or to read history and literature with them. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.
D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room
EVERY HOUR.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
MILNES LEVICK'S NEW DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
ARRIVAL OF VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
IN CAPTIVITY.
S. C. PERRY, THE WONDERFUL BIRD IMITATOR.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Miss ELLEN HAWKINS, BEARDED LADY.
Mr. A. MONTARG, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GIANTESS, DWARFS,
FAT LADY, MAMMOTH FAT BABY,
LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARD, SNAKES, MONKEYS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........................Director
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
Third week of
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSISAN ATHLETE,
whose astounding feats upon the Flying Trapeze have been pronounced by the public and the press
THE MOST WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
The entire strength of the
MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in this country, in
A SUPERB PROGRAMME
OF STARTLING ARENIC SPLENDOR,
including every variety of
ARTISTIC HORSEMANSHIP
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents. Begins at 8.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

A FEW CHOICE SEATS FOR DICKENS' readings can be had by applying at Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., second floor, of W. H. GURRNSEY.

FAIRS.

THE BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL Association and Home for Destitute Children will hold their Annual Fair and Festival, in the Auditorium of the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 3 and 4, from 3 to 10 P. M. The children will be present each day. Tickets for sale at the door.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
The one hundred and eleventh anniversary festival of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on SATURDAY, 30th inst.
The members will dine together at Delmonico's, 5th-av., at 6 o'clock precisely, and are requested to meet at 5 o'clock for the transaction of business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 14th inst.:
James Brand, No. 45 Broadway.
James Callender, No. 49 Exchange-place.
John Roberton, No. 76 South-st.
A. M. Stewart, No. 37 Park-row.
Bryce Gray, No. 33 Warren-st.
J. Dennistoun Wood, No. 45 William-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can obtain tickets from any of the managers.
JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRENO EVANGELISTA DE SOUZA DE MAUA, trading under the firm name of MAUA & CO., plaintiff, against CALOGERAS CALOGERAS, JOHN RALLI, and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of CALOGERAS, RALLI & CO., and THEODORE and JOHN RALLI, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars, with interest from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1867.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
n26-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER,
o19-law6mSa* Administrator.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORWOOD
THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.
Every Night and Saturday Afternoon, at the New-York Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway
"NORWOOD."
"NORWOOD."
With the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS!
Great Comedy Company!
Superb Military Music!
Exquisite Scenery!
Unique War Songs!
The Jolliest Scenes, The Liveliest People, Camp Fire Frolics, Unique Love Story, Thrilling War Tableaux.
All to be seen in "NORWOOD."

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
SATURDAY, Nov. 30,
AFTERNOON AT ONE.
EVENING AT QUARTER BEFORE EIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.,
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c. &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. B. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
THE EARLY HOUR
at which the above drama terminates, enables the Manager to announce in addition the capital petite comedy of
FORTY AND FIFTY,
in which will appear Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Mrs. MARY SCOTT.

Mr. WALLACK, desirous of presenting to the visitors of this Theatre variety as well as novelty, will shortly alternate with Watts Phillips' fine drama of MAUD'S PERIL, the standard plays already given with such unprecedented success. Others, of equal merit, are in course of preparation, with the same care and perfection of casts, scenery and appointments.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.
MONDAY, Dec. 2—MAUD'S PERIL and 40 AND 50.
TUESDAY, Dec 3—MAUD'S PERIL and DR. DILWORTH.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4—MAUD'S PERIL and a favorite farce.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS SATURDAY—TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 1½. TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. THE FLORENCES. MOTHERS, TAKE YOUR CHILDREN.
EVENING AT 7¾. THE FLORENCES. TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. MASTERS, SEND YOUR APPRENTICES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA........................Mr. LEFFINGWELL
JASON........................Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN........................Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
TENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THE CHARMING TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE,
A comedy in 3 acts by M. Ernest Legouve,
and
L'AMOUR QUE QU' C'EST QU' CA?
Vaudeville in one act by MM. Clairville, Lambert.
Tickets at the Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, Cochran's, No. 855, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cts.; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10. Begins at 7¾.

LYRIC HALL.—SUNDAY.
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS........................DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
THEO. THOMAS' THIRD
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS,
AND A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.

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Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
THE
WONDERFUL MAGIC FOUNTAIN.
The new Ballet,
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
MORLACCHI,
SEVEN FIRST DANSEUSES,
DE POL'S
EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION
In the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Grand Matinees SATURDAY and
THURSDAY, Thanksgiving, at 1 o'clock.

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DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
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LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH LAMENESS.—Dr. SAML. SWEET, natural bone-setter, can be consulted for a few days at the home-made dining-saloon at No. 264 Greenwich-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE MAYORALTY.

Another Wood Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches by D. M. Porter, the Candidate and Others.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor was held at Cooper Institute last evening. The hall was full. The meeting was called to order by Judge THOMAS KIVLIN, who nominated Mr. HERMAN KNUBLE for Chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. KNUBLE warmly thanked the audience for the honor done him, and then introduced Mr. D. M. PORTER, of Boston, as the first speaker.

MR. PORTER'S SPEECH.

He said we had just passed through a State election, one of the most important that had ever occurred here. It determined whether or not negro suffrage should prevail, or whether a white man is as good as a negro, provided he behaves as well. They were about to enter on another canvass quite as important as the one just ended. The question now is, whether or not the great City of New-York shall hold the position its commercial importance demands. They were aware that the taxes had increased from $6,000,000 under Mr. WOOD to $22,000,000 under Mr. HOFFMAN. The taxes have in fact become so burdensome that many departments of business have been literally killed, the shipping business among others. The time was when all our freight was carried in American ships; now the trade is entirely in the hands of foreigners. This arises from our burdensome taxation. Now, will the people of New-York elect a man who kept the taxes down, or one who increases them? It is a vital question. One of the reasons why Mr. WOOD should be elected is because he is antagonistic to high taxation. He will break up the "Ring." HOFFMAN says the high taxes are not due to him. He, the speaker, would show that he is. There is a small, obscure paper, called the *Transcript*, circulating, perhaps, 500 copies. The "Ring" took stock in this paper, and presently it absorbed all the Corporation advertising, and last year it obtained in judgments against the City, $460,000. This is one item; this is how the "Ring" operates without getting into the State Prison. The speaker then said that he was quite certain WOOD would be the next Mayor of this City, because his opponents were evidently afraid of him. Only that day he had seen the agents of Tammany tearing down Mr. WOOD's posters. This he thought so dastardly a trick that it was utterly beneath contempt. The speaker next accused Mr. HOFFMAN of sycophancy and insincerity in regard to the Fenian movement. When the movement was started HOFFMAN had refused to have anything to do with it. Now he makes a great effort to catch the Irish vote, just on the eve of election, by presiding over a Fenian funeral procession. This shows Mr. HOFFMAN's insincerity. The speaker concluded by referring to the recent executions of Fenians in England, and declared that the result could only be the destruction of the British lion, the total annihilation of the British Government and the organization of an Irish Republic. All this must, he said, happen within a few years.

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD then came forward and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Two weeks ago, in response to the unsolicited action of leading men in this hall, I stated the grounds upon which I entered this canvass. I reviewed the "short-comings" of the present incumbent, and showed his incapacity, if not his indisposition, to relieve the people of the oppressive burdens under which they now labor. I presented a tabular statement of the annual expenditures for thirteen years, and showed the enormous increase under him, and proved by the charter that he had the power, and it was made his duty, to prevent this. I charged that, having been nominated by the Ring, he was necessarily its creature, because the men who compose that immaculate body would not trust any man in the position of Mayor who would not do their bidding. I further stated that he had made no effort to protect this City against unjust and improper legislation at Albany; that he had failed to evince the requisite energy and courage required to meet an enemy so insiduous and so unscrupulous as that which had imperiled the rights and interests of this City. These allegations were made in this hall over two weeks ago. How has he answered them? What is his defence to the charges that the taxes have been enormously increased and that he, and he alone, is responsible for it. In his labored defence of himself, made at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday night, he attempts to show that the State Legislature, and not himself, has spent the money. He attempts to put the whole increase on the Board of Commissioners. According to his figures, the municipal departments, under his management, have spent but about four millions, while the others created by the Legislature, have spent the remaining twenty millions. Let us look at the facts. According to the Comptroller's statement of the City expenses for 1866, this sum was nearly $11,000,000 instead of $4,000,000, as he states it to have been. I give the items, viz:

Legislative expenses	$552,518 05
Mayoralty	47,684 52
Finance Department	625,693 82
Interest and installments on City debt	1,473,955 65
Street Department	1,630,685 67
Croton Aqueduct	502,184 45
Charities and Correction	1,067,889 08
Law Department	91,626 44
City Courts	176,600 19
Public Schools	2,454,327 54
Miscellaneous	2,266,735 70
Total	$10,889,901 11

This is for the expenditures of the City alone, every dollar of which is disbursed under the direction of Mayor HOFFMAN and his subordinates. The Street Department, which is peculiarly managed by his coördinates of the "Ring," spends over $1,600,000. Doubtless it has all been honestly expended. It is alleged, however, that articles furnished for that department for public buildings are charged at about four times the original cost. If this is denied I have the name of one of the largest furniture manufacturers in this City, that he sold an article for $50, which he saw subsequently charged in the detailed statement of the expenditures of the City at $180. The Mayor's Office gets nearly $50,000 of this sum. Under my Mayoralty term it never exceeded $13,000. My own salary was at first but $3,000, and never over $5,000, and without any additional perquisite of any kind whatever. Mayor HOFFMAN now draws several salaries—a salary as head of the Municipal Department; another as head of the County Department; another as member of the Sinking Fund Board; another as member of the Street-Cleaning Board: and other perquisites of which the public know nothing, all of which is in direct, palpable violation of the City Charter. But the aggregate above presented of City expenses does not include the expenditure made by the Supervisor's Ring, under head of "*County* Appropriations." In 1866 these amounted to the modest sum of $5,847,575 55, less the State taxes, making an aggregate together of $16,000,000, instead of $4,000,000, as falsely stated by the Mayor. Again, in reply to the charge that he is responsible for all the expenditures of the public money (because no money can be drawn from the treasury without his signature,) he says that if he refused to do so, claimants would sue the Corporation, and put the City to costs. The absurdity of this pretext proves conclusively his complicity. A public officer, acting in pursuance of law and authority, cannot be compelled to submit to wrong doers. He is placed there as the guardian of the people's rights and interests, and if by wilful neglect or want of nerve he fails to discharge this trust, he is guilty and cannot escape the responsibility. Having thus failed to defend himself against the accusations thus publicly made, he attempts to shield himself by assailing others; he calls me hard names and uses "Billingsgate" as familiarly as the other members of the City Hall Ring. He shouts lustily of what he intends to do with me next Tuesday, but he had better not halloo till he is out of the "Woods." Not content with belaboring me, he assails the *Herald*, charging that the opposition of the *Herald* is in consequence of his opposition to the widening of Ann-street; alleging that he was opposed to that improvement on grounds of public good, because it would involve considerable expenditure of money. I do not know how this is, having been in Europe at the time that subject was agitated. I am not informed sufficiently to criticize the truth of his averments; but I do know, in another similar case, his course was of an opposite character. I refer to the extention of Church-street. This proposed improvement was to open Church-street, from Fulton to Morris streets, a distance of 1,800 feet. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of this short distance the Commissioners desired no less a sum than $3,000,000, and they proposed to extend the area of assessment over the whole City below Fourteenth-street, by which to raise it. Every house and lot below Fourteenth-street was to have been assessed to open a narrow street 1,800 feet. There are over 14,000 owners of property withing this area who were to be thus taxed for the benefit of the City Hall Ring. The swindle was so palpable an outrage that one of the Commissioners refused to sign the report, and public sentiment was so strongly excited against it that even the Common Council was compelled to pass a resolution rescinding the original resolution authorizing the extension. Now, what did the virtuous and honest Mr. HOFFMAN do? Were his sensibilities shocked as in the Ann-street case? Did he hasten to approve the resolution adopted by both Boards of Common Council, and thus show his desire to protect the public interests and 14,000 tax-payers from an unjust imposition? He did not. But he vetoed this resolution, thus refusing his sanction, letting the swindle go on. But I apprehend we shall not long be troubled with JOHN T. HOFFMAN or the men he represents. His fall is their fall, and on the first of January they will fall together; as "they have been one in life, let them be one in death." JOHN T. HOFFMAN cannot be reëlected. I am the only man living who has been reëlected to the office of Mayor of New-York; for twenty-five years no Mayor but myself has been elected to that office. Those far more able and more worthy than he have failed in reaching the position a second time. Nor shall the designed Tammany frauds be successful against me as they were recently in another case. Abundant provision has been made to have an honest election and a correct return; we ask nothing wrong, and intend to submit to nothing wrong. I caution all to be on their guard against false registration, false voting and false canvassing. Let us for once have an honest election, and then quietly submit to the result. If the taxpayers are contented to continue the present rate of taxation, increasing, as it does, twenty per cent. per annum, if the men of moderate means who have small incomes or stated salaries, are content, let them vote for JOHN T. HOFFMAN. If mechanics, laborers and poor men are satisfied, let them "go and do likewise." I promise to create an entirely different order of public affairs; and as to the expenditures of the City Government, I will reduce them twenty per cent. in each year of my term, provided the necessary power be given me. To sustain this declaration, I am willing to pledge a forfeiture of $2,000,000 of real estate. I am closing my public career. I am yet to erect the monument to which my children may point with pride. This will be the reformation of existing abuses in this City, and the further great improvements indicated by me here on the 13th of November.

A short address by Mr. COZZENS followed, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE BERGEN EXPLOSION.

The Coroner's Inquest Commenced—How the Disaster Occurred—Properties of Nitro-Glycerine.

The inquest on the bodies of the persons who were killed on Monday afternoon last by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine in the blacksmith's-shop of the Newark and New-York Railroad, at Bergen, was commenced before Coroner WARREN and a jury, at the Police-station, Library Hall, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The Coroner read a deposition made by WM. B. SIMMONS, who was in the blacksmith's-shop, and was injured by the explosion. SIMMONS was injured on the head, which affected his hearing, and by the advice of the physicians the evidence was taken in this way, in order to allow him to return to his home in Oswego County, N. Y. The important part of his testimony was as follows:

SIMMONS, GEO. HOPKINS, MICHAEL SCANLON and CHARLES NICHOLS testified to the details of the disaster as already published in the TIMES—all agreeing that BURNS was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Edwin P. Merritt and *John J. Flannigan* testified with regard to their experiences with nitro-glycerine. The latter said his theory was, that the iron poker was heated to a red heat, which would make its temperature at about eight hundred degrees; that tin would melt at 400 degrees heat, and, in consequence, that the tin might have been melted, and the hot iron coming in contact with the oil caused the explosion.

Col. T. B. Shaffner testified—I am familiar with the manufacture, use and powers of nitro-glycerine; have handled an immense amount of it, and have used thousands of blasts of it; first at the Hoosac Tunnel, always loading and handling it myself; next in Maryland, where I taught others to use it; next at Bergen, where I was almost a daily and hourly observer of the operation; I am the subcontractor, under Messrs. Flannigan & Sage, for drilling and blasting the rock on that work; at the time the contract was signed a Mr. Burstenbinder was blasting with nitro-glycerine, merely to try it on the rock; about the 22d of September, 1867, I sent Charles McNab, of Baltimore, to take charge of the blasting; he had worked for me some months in Maryland as foreman of blasting; I continued McNab until some time in October, when I dismissed him for two reasons; I overheard him tell one of the men that he had been drunk the night before and felt sick; watched him loading the holes and saw that he was rather careless; reproved him before all the men; he not heeding my reproof, I discharged him and took charge of the loading of the holes myself; I found him as assistant foreman under McNab, when I returned from Maryland, about Oct. 9; he had been placed there by McNab; I inquired as to his character and all seemed to speak well of him; I never knew that he drank at all; on Sunday before this calamity I saw him and he spoke a little different from usual; he said he had a very bad headache; saw no signs of his being in liquor; on Monday morning I was still not convinced, and went up to One Hundred and Fortieth-street, New-York, where he had been employed, to ascertain if he had ever been drunk there; was told he had been seen rather full on one or two occasions, but not so but that he could attend to his work; the glycerine house was constructed upon the theory of nonresisting magazines; the trailer you have it, the less the danger; the window had two planks across it; by my observation and practice, it is well to have magazines well ventilated; a week ago last Tuesday, it being rather cold, and fearing the glycerine would be frozen, I sent a letter to Burns explaining how to thaw it; fearing he would not understand it, I came over from New-York, and taking Burns with me, went to the magazine and examined the oil, some of which was frozen; Burns told me how he would thaw it with warm water; I repeated my instructions to him; told him not to have the water warmer than he could keep his hand in it which might be about 98 degrees; directed him to draw the cork to allow an escape of the expanded air, and to keep the can in agitation, in order that the cold nitro-glycerine might come in contact with the warm tin; he seemed to understand it thoroughly; had seen him load many holes and discharge many blasts, and was pleased with his management; some days we have used as little as from 5 to 10 pounds, and on others from 80 to 100 pounds; in my electric blasts I use from 6 to 10 pounds in a hole, making from 30 to 40 pounds in one blast; what I mean by an electric blast is the discharging of several holes at the same instant, by which one-third more rock is disrupted; the exact explosive power of nitro-glycerine, or of any substance, cannot be defined; we approximate that; powder has 1,300 pounds per cubic inch, and nitro-glycerine 169,000 pounds per cubic inch, but these are chemical laws, and not realized in practice, because it is well established that only 32-100 of powder explodes, while 68-100 are lost in the air; in loose rock powder will do more execution than nitro-glycerine, and in tightly bound or water rock I estimate that nitro-glycerine will excel powder six times; when glycerine is confined it requires 360 degrees of heat to explode it; nitro-glycerine is harmless to burn in the air.

At this stage of the proceedings the jury took a recess in order to afford the witness an opportunity to make some experiments with the oil. He first saturated a piece of paper and set it on fire, when it burned up quickly with a slight hissing noise; next, the face of a large-sized hammer was covered with glycerine, and with a smaller hammer he struck it repeatedly without causing it to explode; in reference to the explosion in Greenwich-street, he said the bottles were packed in sawdust, and some of them having been broken, became mixed with the sawdust, which formed a new compound, which would be explosive by concussion; he then took some sawdust and placing it on a board, poured enough nitro-glycerine upon it to explode a cubic yard of rock; after mixing it well he set fire to the material, when it burned up with a bright red flame and hissing sound; he then mixed some of the oil with calcine plaster of Paris and set it on fire, when it gave a dull blue flame, and soon went out; witness said that glycerine is made from the sweet of fat, and forms the base of nitro-glycerine; to make the latter, you add with it nitric acid and sulphuric acid; the reason why nitro-glycerine is more powerful than powder is because there is as much substance in one cubic inch as there are in thirteen cubic inches of charcoal or powder.

Mr. Shaffner's evidence was here resumed: The Company had determined not to manufacture any more glycerine this season, and I had what was on hand brought from Paterson, some sixty cans, thirty of which I let a man have to go down East; think there were some 600 pounds in the magazine; Burns used more care in loading the holes than any man I ever had; it is perfectly safe to carry in a wagon; a can by falling from a man's shoulder could not explode; it congeals at forty-five degrees; the red-hot iron which was placed in the water must have been of 1,077 degrees of heat, and if this iron touched the tin it would have produced heat enough to cause the explosion; it was on the day of the explosion that I was over to New-York to inquire if Burns drank, and the explosion occurred in my absence; nitro-glycerine was first used in Stockholm, Sweden, for blasting in 1864; I consider that there is less danger in the use of nitro-glycerine than there is with powder; it cannot be ignited with a lighted match; I have spread it on a board and run a red-hot poker over it without exploding it.

It being 5:30 o'clock P. M. the further investigation was adjourned until this morning.

Extensive Conflagration—Great Destruction of Cedar Wood—Loss $50,000.

At 6:53 o'clock last evening the alarm-signal No. 248 was given, indicating a fire in the neighborhood of First-avenue and Thirty-first-street. Before, however, a single engine could get under way for the designated locality, the fire showed its own whereabouts with sufficient distinctness. At 7 o'clock the whole upper portion of the City was illuminated, and as far away as the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue the reflection of the light was great enough to enable one to read fine print. The scene of the conflagration was not, however, at the corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue, but at the foot of Forty-second-street, East River, and the food the flames were feeding on the cedar logs piled around the lead pencil factory of E. FABER.

The factory is a large building situated on the bank of the East River, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and around it, and especially upon the south side, are piled immense quantities of the red cedar wood imported from Florida, to be used in the manufacture of lead pencils. About one hundred feet south of the factory was a small brick building used for japanning the pencils, and in this structure by some accident not known, the fire originated. In the building was a small quantity of the dried cedar wood, and using this as a conduit the flames soon flowed to the nearest pile of cedar wood in the yard outside, and notwithstanding the heavy rain that was falling the fire swept through this as if it was so much tinder.

The engines were promptly on the ground; but the mains are not laid in that neighborhood, and there being no fire-plugs, they were forced to the river for their supply of water. They were, however, unable for some time to obtain suction, and meantime the flames fed unmolested, attracting to the cliffs looking down upon the scene thousands of people, who seemed a black fringe to the lurid amphitheatre. Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND, however, arriving, under his well-directed efforts the engines consented to take water from the river, and a number of streams were soon playing upon the surrounding piles not yet ignited. The fire, however, spread, before it was effectually checked, to five other piles, all the six containing about 60,000 feet of wood, being so damaged that the stuff is a total loss. The piles on the north and east side of the fire were so damaged that at least a foot of each log will be lost. The japanning building was destroyed, but a frame shanty, occupied as a dwelling by THOMAS DELANEY, standing almost in the midst of the burning cedar, was, by some miracle, saved.

Cedar wood valued at $45,000, and the japanning room, valued with its contents at $5,000, have been consumed or rendered worthless, making a total loss of $50,000. It falls almost entirely upon Mr. FABER, as his insurance upon the property destroyed was very small. Upon the building his insurance was $800, and upon the six piles of cedar burned $3,000. The companies upon which this small proportion of the loss falls, could not be ascertained, as the policies were at the depot in William-street.

The great light made by the fire had the effect of inducing a belief that the conflagration was much more extensive and serious than it really was, and of attracting to the scene great numbers of insurance officers and public officials. Among the latter were Gen. SHALER, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and Capts. TOBIN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with the reserves of their force.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Rear-Admiral HOFF, U. S. N.; Gen. RODMAN, U. S. A., and Hon. W. S. Vaux, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Gov. A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, and Hon. G. W. Bertram, of Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Albany; Hon. S. S. Corwin, of Philadelphia; Gen. James Martin, of Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Rodenburgh, U. S. A.; Hon. H. E. Cobb, of Boston, and Hon. J. W. Crapo, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Commodore Hughes, U. S. N., is at the St. James' Hotel. Hon. John H. Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

Consols closed at 95 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—No quotations have been received to-day by the Atlantic Cable from New-York. The following are the closing rates here:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Centrals	87
Erie Railway Shares	47½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 75 11-16 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

COTTON—The prices of American descriptions fell off one-sixteenth of a penny, and the market closed weak at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	7 9-16d.
Middling Orleans	7 13-16d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—Advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. Goods and yarns are heavy, and prices are declining.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed without any improvement. Corn, 47s. 9d. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for California White, and 13s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 49s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter cured. Pork, 70s. Lard, 49s. 9d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 45s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 26s. 6d. Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common, and 11s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum, 2s. for Spirits, and 1s. 3½d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 39s.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

Whale Oil, £39. Sperm Oil, £112. Linseed Oil, £39. Linseed Cakes declined to £11 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, Nov. 29—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed nominal at 45 francs for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR nominally unchanged and dull. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 has declined ½c.; quoted at $1 81@$1 83 for No. 1, and $1 72 for No. 2. CORN dull at 90c. for No. 1 and 75c. for No. 2 New. OATS declined 1½c.@2c.; quoted at 55½c.@56c. RYE declined 2c.@3c.; quoted at $1 33 for No. 1 and $1 31 for No. 2. BARLEY steady at $1 45 for No. 2. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK $20@$20 50 for New, and $18 75@$19 for Old. LARD active at 12c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 11c.@11½c.; Short Ribs, December and January delivery, 10¼c. GREEN HAMS firm at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 10c.@10¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 7¼c@7½c., January delivery. DRESSED HOGS steady at $6 75@$7. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; sales at $6@$6 75 for medium to good smooth. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS—10c. on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR is steady with a moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White, and $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT is firm but quiet. CORN dull; sales 7,200 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 20. OATS quiet. BARLEY in good demand and market better; sales 27,000 bushels Canada at $1 45@$1 46 for fair, and $1 48@$1 50 for Bay Quinte. RYE and PEAS quiet. MILLFEED steady: Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 12c.; Barley, 11c., to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—7,500 bushels Wheat, 33,600 bushels Barley, 7,400 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Peas, and 1,300,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—515 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Barley, and 10,500 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 29.

TOBACCO nominally unchanged. COTTON—12½c. bid. HEMP dull and no sales. FLOUR unsettled, and but little is doing: Superfine, $6@$6 75; Double Extras, $8 50@$10 50; Treble to Fancy, $10 75@$14. WHEAT dull and heavy; Prime to Fancy Fall $2 40@$2 60; Spring, $1 75@$1 85. CORN heavy and lower, at 94c.@98c. OATS firm at 67c.@70c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $20 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Sugar Cured HAMS 21c. HAMS 11½c. LARD quiet at 13¼c.@13½c. for Choice keg. LIVE HOGS active at $6@$6 85. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley, 7,600 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 29.

COTTON—Middling Orleans, 15½c.; sales to-day, 3,500 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; exports, 1,223 bales; sales of the week, 25,250 bales; receipts for the same time, 24,756 bales; exports, 5,510 bales; stock, 84,247 bales. SUGAR firmer; Prime Louisiana, 13c. MOLASSES; lower grades are dull; Common, 45c.@55c.; Prime, 70c.@72c. Choice, 83c. FLOUR extremely dull. CORN quiet, but firm at $1 07½@$1 12½. OATS dull at 78c. PORK dull; no sales; nominally at $22 75. BACON dull; new Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Sterling, 140¾@153; New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 138¾.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR quiet but steady; sales 150 bbls. city ground Spring at $10, and 200 bbls. at $13 for White Western and Canada, and $10 50@$10 75 to Western bakers. WHEAT more active, and closing 2c. better; sales 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 85; 24,000 Chicago Spring, per sample, at $1 82; 7,500 No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 87. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels New Chicago at $1 02; 7,000 New Ohio at $1 03, and 1,000 bushels Old Western at $1 14. OATS offered at 68c. without buyers. RYE held at $1 55; buyers offer $1 50. BARLEY firmly held at $1 50 for Canada and Western. MESS PORK dull at $22 for heavy. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $2 50.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 29.

TOBACCO—Sales 42 hhds. at full rates; Lugs, $6 65; Low to Medium Leaf, $14 75. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 75. WHEAT scarce at $2 35@$2 40. New CORN on the ear, 75c. OATS 65c., in bulk. COTTON, 14½c. HOGS firmer at 7c.@7½c., gross. RECEIPTS—4,000 head by rail; Slaughtering is active and heavy; Bulk Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. MESS PORK, $20 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, 15½c., packed. Choice new Louisiana SUGAR, 15c. LARD—Old, 12½c.; New, 12½c. Tierces Raw WHISKY, in bond, 37c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN in fair demand at 75c. for new on the ear. RYE quiet at $1 46@$1 48. OATS declining and active at the decline; quoted at 63c.@64c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal at 14½c. for Middlings. HOGS active at $6 75@$7 gross, and $8 50@$9 net; receipts for two days 4,500 head. Sales of old MESS PORK at $20, and new $21; there was a moderate demand. GREEN MEATS firm at 7c.@9c.@11½c. LARD firm at 12c.@12½c. BACON unchanged; Shoulders 11c. LINSEED OIL $1@$1 02. TOBACCO firm but unchanged; sales 100 bbls.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 29.

COTTON flat and nominally at 15½c.@16c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR very dull; market depressed, but no quotable change in prices. WHEAT dull and declining; Southern Red, $2 50@$2 55 for fair to good: Pennsylvania Red, $2 38@$2 45. CORN active and declined 5c.@10c.; New Dry White, $1 15@$1 23; New Yellow, $1 10@$1 15; Western Mixed, $1 16. OATS dull, at 63c.@72c. RYE dull but firm at $1 50@$1 55. PROVISIONS neglected; prices nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $8 75@$9; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$9; Extra, $8@$8 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 81½ for No. 1, and $1 70 for No. 2, and $1 60 for No. 3. OATS firmer at 6¼c. for No. 2. CORN declining; new shelled, 92½c.@93c. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Friday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; sales of White Michigan at $2 60; Amber at $2 50; No. 2 Red at $2 25; Spring at $1 85. CORN dull; Old and New active at a decline of 1c.; sales of No. 2 Wabash at 93c.; New at 89c. OATS unchanged. RYE firmer at $1 34 for No. 1. BARLEY—Sales of No. 2 at $1 25. DRESSED HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 29.

COTTON—Middling Uplands, 16½c. PETROLEUM excited; Crude 16c.@16½c.; refined in bond, 22c.@22½c. CLOVERSEED, $7 25@$7 75. FLAXSEED, $2 50. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT firmer; Prime Red, $2 25@$2 40; White, $2 50@$2 80. RYE—$1 70. CORN quiet; Old Yellow, $1 38@$1 40; Mixed Western, $1 34@$1 35; New Yellow, $1@$1 10. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS nominal.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 29.

COTTON is in good demand; Middlings, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales yesterday 1,500 bales; receipts, 3,033 bales; sales to-day 2,500 bales; sales of the week 12,400 bales; receipts, 16,650; exports, 13,931 bales; stock, 36,100 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 29.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾. Philadelphia and Erie Railway, 25½; Reading Railway, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅝. Gold, 139⅛.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. JONATHAN ALSTON's dwelling, No. 121 East Forty-sixth-street, was robbed by burglars on Wednesday night; he was not protected. Mr. JOSEPH L. R. WOOD's dwelling, on West Forty-seventh-street, was broken open by burglars on Thursday night, but saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Do you see the point?

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Since the architect of the Loew Bridge has been elected County Clerk, KNOX, the Hatter, whose resources at his stores, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, no one, low or high, can abridge, has invented a Loew Bridge Hat, which is a perfect gem. It can be worn by any politician, and will stand hard knocks.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving festivities are imperfect without KENT's East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations. Depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS, Wholesale and Retail, a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 29—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—J. Dickinson and lady, J. Scott and lady, Miss Scott, J. F. Coombs, Miss Coombs, Mr. DuChaillu, Mr. McCoy, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Kestle, Rev. Dr. Hines, Mr. Buttersworth, Miss Butterworth, Miss Noble, Mr. Krause, Mr. Baddington, Mr. Lynch and daughter, Miss Taft, A. A. Dillaye, J. H. Peters, Jr., Rev. Dr. Keene, Mr. Doup, lady and two children, W. Gaunt, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Wallrobe, Mr. Gilderswell, Mr. Shepherds, Mr. Frenon, Mr. Syrer, C. Brewster, Mr. Godley, Mr. Kellock, Mrs. Dotty, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Seymour and lady, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. Sherrard, Mr. McChesney and lady, Mme. Dennis, Mme. Fock, Miss Russell, Major Solleway, Mr. Bode, Mrs. Binsley, Mrs. Midgley, Mr. Anderson, Bishop Anderson and lady, Mr. Brown, Mr. Coote, Dr. A. D. Lisebore, Mrs. McCrane and child, Mr. Maurice, Mrs. Howell, Mr. Drayson, lady and child.

NOV. 29—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—A. Maale, C. Hagadorn, T. Beffelt and son, Z. Staab, family and servants, M. Waltz, G. Betchel, family and servants, D. Hagadorn and child, Mrs. M. Claratuna, C. Klupfel, G. Schayer, O. Aichel and family, Mrs. S. Enslin and son, G. Emory, L. Kippner, M. Josephson and brother, F. Steinbeck, G. Hartman, T. Becker, Mrs. S. Zitzmann and children, Mrs. Utassy and child, G. Litrange, C. Euler, S. Wagener, J. Freund, A. Delveresy, C. Marz.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. McLane and child, John Thompson, and 3 in steerage.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cella	Nov. 16	London	New-York
Aleppo	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Paris	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
France	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Periere	Nov. 21	Havre	New-York
China	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Boston
New-York	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Allemannia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	New-York
Minnesota	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Wm. Penn	Nov. 30	New-York	London
Saxonia	Nov. 30	New-York	Hamburg
St. Laurent	Nov. 30	New-York	Havre

FOR PANAMA, HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Arizona	Nov. 30	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

For France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at the General Post-office, at 7 A. M.

For Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

For South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 04 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 8 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 29 | Gov. Island.11 18 | Hell Gate....12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; E. B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Wheeler & Leonard; City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saxonia, (Ham.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Erin, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, Nationel Steamship Co.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, San Francisco, G. T. Sutton.

Barks George Bell, (Br.,) Rose, Londonderry, Boyd & Hincken; Precursor, (Br.,) Thomson, London, Andrew Lindsay; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddie, Belize, Josiah Jex; Burns, Howard, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Glendale, McIntyre, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Madonna, (Br.,) Johnson, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, Hallet, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop J. Adams, Hallock, Bridgeport, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Nov. 16, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 25 3 P. M., lat. 46 12, lon. 50 14, passed steamship Deutschland; 26th, lat. 43 46, lon. 57 10, passed ship Zephir, bound west; 27th, lat. 41 57, lon. 64 03, passed ship James Foster, Jr., from Liverpool for New-York; 28th, off Nantucket, passed ship Sir Robert Peel, from London for New-York. The W. arrived off Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock Thursday night, where she was detained by dense fog, making the passage from Southampton in 9 days and 4 hours.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 21, 43 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with one of the National steamships, bound east; 25th, lat. 48 54, lon. 42 50, passed steamship Java, hence for Liverpool; 28th, 115 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a steamer showing three blue lights, bound east; 29th, 294 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamship, bound east.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 20th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Bark Carmen, (Span.,) Botte, Cienfuegos via Matanzas 24 ds., in ballast to A. P. Francia.

Bark Eliza Young, (of St. John, N. B.,) Paschal, Sidney, C. B., 10 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Hendrickson, Bayou La Teche 17 ds., with lumber to J. T. B. Maxwell & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary Boucher, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Boucher, Havana 15 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig S. V. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Norden, Havana 19 ds., with sugar and tobacco to master.

Brig F. Heath, Williams, Providence.

Schr. Adeline Elwood, (of New-Haven,) Elwood, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. E. G. Knight, (of Camden,) Whittemore, Para Nov. 1, with rubber and nuts to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Susan, Blanchard, Para Nov. 4, with rubber and cocoa to E. Simpson.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, Montevideo 37 ds., with hides to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary D. Cramer, Cramer, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. Satterthwaite, Long, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Ridgewood, ——, Morehead City, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Mary L. Vankirk, Haley, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Middletown, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Middleton, (of Brookhaven,) Newton, St. Martin's Nov. 4, with mdse. to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Geoege Nevenger, Merrill, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Tice, New-Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. Gara, Hamilton, Chatham.
Schr. Diamond, Young, Damsport.
Schr. E. J. Munsell, Barlow, Sandwich.
Schr. Emma Mills, Gallager, Greenwich.
Schr. Quickstep, Wilson, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Thomas Smith, Lake, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland, stone.
Schr. Clyde, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. Alaska, Ashway, Mystic.
Schr. Atida, Perry, Providence.
Schr. D. B. Pitts, Hobbies, Hartford.
Schr. Runyon, Sheer, New-Haven.
Schr. Quivet, Baker, Willfleet.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Boston.
Schr. R. Mason, Bartling, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mary Ella, Harbouth, Boston.
Schr. Branch, Wright, Smithtown.
Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich.
Schr. Corra, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Nelson Hall, Strickland, Portland, with stone.
Schr. J. L. Hull, Jones, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. E. Brainerd, Wells, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Johnson, Cold Spring.
Schr. Addie E. Avery, Lyons, New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Leavy, Brower, New-Haven.
Schr. Fountain, Finch, Fall River.
Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Providence.
Schr. Mediator, Shea, Warren.
Schr. C. Terry, Handy, Albany for Boston.
Schr. Amelia, Lynch, Albany for Roslyn.
Schr. Rebecca, Mott, Albany for Glen Cove.
Schr. Maria Hall, Laurence, Albany for Middletown.
Schr. C. H. Moller, Brown, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah Meritt, Walters, Cold Spring.
Schr. L. Smith, Wallace, New-Haven.
Schr. Theodore, Allen, Northport.
Schr. Sarah Allen, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Clara, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. Charles, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Neptune, Bliss, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Tapney, Providence.
Schr. Oliver Perry, Palmer, Glen Cove.
Schr. Richard Chief, Freeman, Provincetown.
Schr. Lamartine, Hill, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Cohasset, Gibbs, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Billow, Gross, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Superior, Jameson, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Mary G. Farr, Maloy, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Delaware, Wilson, Milton, Del., for Stamford.
Schr. Mary Matilde, Douglas, Nantucket.
Annie S. Freeman, Williams, Provincetown.

SAILED—Steamship E. B. Souder, for Charleston.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Arr. steamers St. Louis, from New-Orleans; City of Port-au-Prince, Mobile; ship Montpelier, St. John, N. B., via Portland, for Liverpool; here for repairs; bark Volo, Liverpool; brig Rescue, Sierra Leone; schr. Henry Perkins, from Fortune Island.

29th—Arr. steamers Ramon, from Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York; ship Lady Dufferin, Liverpool; bark Nasonic, Gottenburg; brigs Libra, Rotterdam; Hazard, Malaga.

Also arr. brig Agenora, from Gottenburg. The ship Dexter, (new,) from Boston for New-York, put into West Bay, below Newport, yesterday afternoon for harbor.

Below—Ship John Bunyan, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Arr. bark Harken A. Destein, from Liverpool.

Sld. ship Charlotte, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—Arr. steamer El Cid, (from Newbern, with cotton and naval stores; she will sail at noon for New-York; brig Flower of the Arun, Prettyman, from Rio for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Arr. steamer Stars and Stripes, from Havana 23d.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Nov. 29.—Sld. yesterday, steamship Pioneer.

Miscellaneous.

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The Brem. steamship Weser, Capt. G. Wenke, from Bremen for New-York, left Southampton on the 19th of November, at 6 P. M., with a full cargo and 313 passengers, and arrived off Sandy Hook on the 28th, at 9 P. M., thus making the passage in 9 days and 3 hourf.

The ship St. John, (Br.,) hence 27th inst. for Liverpool, via Savannah, returned and anchored at the S. W. Spit in consequence of unfavorable weather. The brig Matron, for Wilmington, N. C. 28th inst., returned for like reasons and anchored at Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

Eliza Ann—brig, from Demerara for Baltimore, Nov. 18, lat. 47, lon. 71.

Jenny Ellingwood—bark, from Valencia for Buenos Ayres, Oct. 15, lat. 16 2 S., lon. 33 10 W.

Jane Morton—brig, from Baltimore for Rio Grande, Oct. 13, lat. 16 8 S., lon. 30 31.

Mary Rideout—bark, hence for Montevideo, Oct. 8, lat. 17 S., lon. 33 11 W.

Susan—schr., from Para for New-York, Nov. 26, lat. 29 6, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Oct 22, bark Anna Gray, for New-York in 20 days; brig Music, unc.; schr. Alba, wtg. for orders.

At Para, Nov. 4, Br. brig Fred. Clark, for New-York in 6 days.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe Remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of Posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Established upward of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

WILL THE PEOPLE UNITE IN ERECTING A NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS?

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and, in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburgh Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the asylum.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large jewelry establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence. Very truly yours,

CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,
OCT. 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMAN,
Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome-st., New-York.

The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased. The farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan County, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS:

ONE AT IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868, AND ONE AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall. $641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.		
1..1	Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2..1	Splendid Farm, (600 acres)	60,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,600
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet. Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,000
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	1,500
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	1,500
63..1	Cluster Brooch	1,500
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
69..1	Camels' Hair Shawl	800
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
78..1	Emerald Knob	500
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	350
84..1	Gold Watch	300
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
96..1	Cameo Brooch	100
97..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	100
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendidly illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at $641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express.

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
40 tickets to one address	35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 50
100 tickets to one address	85 00

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, Or No. 1,126 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SPECIALTIES IN WINTER CLOTHING.

Melton and Whitney Overcoats	$15
Walking Jackets	10
Full Suits	18

Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

OVERCOATS,
$10 to $60.
FREEMAN & BURR'S,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts.,
Cor. opp. Sun Building.

BUSINESS SUITS,
$15 to $50.
FREEMAN & BURR'S,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts.,
Cor. opp. Sun Building.

DRESS SUITS,
$25 to $75,
FREEMAN & BURR'S,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts.,
Cor. opp. Sun Building.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS,
$6 to $20.
FREEMAN & BURR'S,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts.,
Cor. opp. Sun Building.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS,
$5 to $25.
FREEMAN & BURR'S,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts.,
Cor. opp. Sun Building.

WARM AIR FURNACES,

OF ALL SIZES, SUITABLE FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORES AND CHURCHES.

Long experience enables us to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION in this branch of business, and we are prepared to execute work at short notice and in the best manner.

JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 667, Nov. 29, 1867.
44, 68, 60, 26, 45, 74, 39, 67, 54, 30, 64, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 668, Nov. 29, 1867.
72, 55, 64, 13, 47, 3, 19, 38, 24, 53, 74, 15, 6.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 591, Nov. 29, 1867.
45, 5, 61, 71, 37, 48, 20, 75, 53, 26, 8, 12.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 592, Nov. 29, 1867.
50, 6, 39, 40, 27, 7, 58, 18, 37, 8, 56, 55, 32.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF MADRID, SPAIN.—Extraordinary celebration on Dec. 23, 1867. $1,750,000 in gold drawn. No smaller prize than $100. One prize in every seven tickets. Prizes cashed and information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 158 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS.

USUAL PRICE $50, NOW $38.
USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $35.
USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $33.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $22.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $18.
USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $15.
USUAL PRICE $18, NOW $12.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE SIXTH-STREET.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-STREET.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK
Of the Celebrated
GORHAM
PLATED WARE,
AT RETAIL.
Warranted Superior to the Finest Sheffield Plate.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER,
NO. 401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER,
Respectfully dedicated to the mercantile community.

The opening of this establishment is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY, 2d of December, when it will be respectfully tendered for the transaction of business.

J. B. DAVIES.

DECKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,
Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. ☞ Mark well the name and locality.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.